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Polish Cardinal Is Elected Pontiff, The First Non-Italian in 455 Years

Cracow's Wojtyla Is John Paul II

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Poland tonight became the first non-Italian in 455 years to be elected head of the Roman Catholic Church and successor to Saint Peter, Prince of the Apostles.

He assumed the name of John Paul II in homage to his predecessor, Pope John Paul I, who died on Sept. 26 after a reign of only 33 days. The name combines the names of Pope John XXIII and Paul VI, the two predecessors of John Paul I.

The election of a non-Italian from a Communist country of Eastern Europe came as a complete surprise and is expected to have a political impact of historic dimensions that cannot yet be fully gauged.

The pope is 58, the youngest man to be elected in this century. His name had not been mentioned even as a dark horse candidate in the speculation among prelates and Vatican specialists before the secret conclave began on Friday.

Smoke Signals News

White smoke curling from a flue on the roof of the Sistine Chapel at 6:17 p.m. local time signalled to the world and to tens of thousands of onlookers massed in Saint Peter's Square that the pope had been elected.

Minutes later the traditional Latin phrase, "Nunzio vobis gaudium magnum. Habemus papam," was called out from a balcony of Saint Peter's Basilica by Cardinal Pericle Felici, the ranking cardinal deacon. The phrase means "I announce to you a great joy: we have a pope."

The crowd in the huge floodlit square below broke into cheers. There was new cheering and waving when the new pontiff, already wearing the white pontifical vestments with a fold embroidered purple cape and stole, appeared on the central balcony of the basilica to impart for the first time his blessing, "Urbi et orbi" — "To the city [of Rome] and to the world."

Before reading the Latin benediction, the new pope, a tall solidly built man, addressed the crowd in almost accent-free Italian.

"I was afraid to accept this appointment, but I did so in the spirit of obedience to our Lord and in total faith toward his mother, the Holy Virgin," he said.

The new pontiff is known as a conservative theologian. Specialists said that his conservatism was evident today in the fact that twice in his address he referred to the Virgin Mary. Liberal theologians have lately avoided references to the cult of the mother of Jesus to spare Protestant feelings.

Socially — as distinct from theologically — the new pope is regarded as a "progressive" by Vatican officials.

Born in Wadowice, near Cracow, on May 18, 1920, he was the son of a working-class family and worked as a laborer in a chemical factory while going through high school and college.

He has often urged his church to "remain close to the people" and is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Pope John Paul II waves from the main balcony of St. Peter's.

Demonstrates Humor

Pope Charms Crowd With Fluent Italian

Paul Hoffman

ROME, Oct. 16 (NYT) — The 264th bishop of Rome captivated his flock with a little phrase tonight when, in his first address from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica, he said in fluent Italian that he was not so sure he would express

himself well "in your, in our language."

He paused a few seconds to let the applause subside and added: "If I make mistakes, you will correct me."

The first non-Italian head of the Roman Catholic Church since the death of Pope Adrian VI, a Dutchman, in 1523, Pope John Paul II showed from the beginning that he was not afraid of the language barrier. He also proved that he possessed a sense of humor.

Pronunciation Explained

Few of the more than 100,000 Romans in St. Peter's Square had heard of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, the archbishop of Cracow, Poland, who unexpectedly had become their bishop. And few could pronounce his name. Italian television quickly told its audience that the correct way was "Vio-teeva," with the accent on the second syllable.

But churchmen, especially the younger ones, were quickly able to characterize the new pontiff as conservative theologian, reformist in the social field, and a pragmatist in politics.

Pope John Paul II also is an intellectual, who has written a book (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Bhutto Fasting To Protest His Prisoner Status

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Condemned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has gone on hunger strike to protest conditions in his prison, press reports said today.

The reports said Mr. Bhutto, 50, began the strike yesterday saying he had not been given access to facilities recommended by the Supreme Court.

The court has been hearing Mr. Bhutto's appeal of the death sentence imposed on him by the Lahore High Court in March for allegedly ordering the death of a political opponent.

The police arrested scores of protesters yesterday and one man burned himself to death during demonstrations by the opposition Pakistan People's Party for Mr. Bhutto's release.

In Karachi, police fired tear gas and charged a crowd of pro-Bhutto demonstrators in a central shopping area. Two of those arrested were given a summary military trial and sentenced to whippings and 10 months in prison.

Swedes Record 2 A-Tests

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The Swedish defense observatory at Hagfors said today that it recorded an underground nuclear explosion in the Soviet Semipalatinsk area early yesterday and an underground nuclear test in China Saturday.

Pioneer in Decision-Making Process

American Wins Nobel Economics Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Prof. Herbert Simon, a pioneer of business administration research who persuaded top management that its major decisions should be based on lower-level conclusions, today won the 1978 Nobel Prize for Economics.

Prof. Simon, 62, a native of Milwaukee and a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, won the \$165,000 award for his pioneering research into the decision-making process within economic organizations.

"I am very pleased, delighted, astounded," Prof. Simon said at his Pittsburgh home after learning of the award. "One does not go around waiting for lightning to strike."

Born in Milwaukee in 1916, Prof. Simon earned his doctorate in political science from the University of Chicago in 1943. He has taught at Carnegie-Mellon University since 1949 and is a Richard King Mellon professor of computer science and psychology.

His wife, Dorothy, is a research



Prof. Herbert Simon

associate in psychology at Carnegie-Mellon. Prof. Simon was the fourth American to be honored in the three Nobel prizes awarded so far this year. He also was the seventh American to win the prize in economics.

In announcing the award, the

Swedish Academy of Sciences said that "modern business economics and administrative research are largely based on Simon's ideas."

Prof. Simon said his work was "an attempt to modify classical economic theory which assumed they [businessmen] had perfect information and that they were able to make any complicated computations."

"The work that I did tried to take into account limits on people's ability to compute and deal with incomplete information and sometimes overwhelming information," he said.

Unlike the other prizes instituted by the late Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, and awarded since 1901, the economics prize was established by the Central Bank of Sweden in 1968 and first awarded in 1969.

Prof. Simon's scientific output has covered science theory, applied mathematics, statistics, operations analysis, economics, and business administration.

"But he is, most of all, an econo-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Called Responsible for Recent Fighting

France Assails Chamoun in Beirut Conflict

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 16 (IHT) — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud today blamed Lebanon's recent warfare on Christian leader Emile Chamoun and called on Israel to stop supplying military aid to the Christian militias.

De Guiringaud said the dropping of the French peacekeeping force in Lebanon was a result of the blundering of Mr. Chamoun's government, which he said had been "unable to control the situation."

Speaking at a press luncheon, de Guiringaud said French troops, already stationed in southern Lebanon as part of a United Nations peacekeeping force, would be moved to Beirut, apparently to help UN intervention between Christians and the Syrian-armed peacekeeping force.

The minister's statements contrasted a version of recent developments in Lebanon widely held here in the political spectrum and in the media, which depicted a beleaguered Christian resistance to a Syrian takeover. The French statement view today was expressed after a round of post-cessation contacts with all the parties, de Guiringaud indicated.

Mr. Chamoun, he said, was acting on ill-considered advice from Israel. While Israel was happy to see its principle Arab opponent, a bogged down in Lebanon, it did not jeopardize its Camp David accord with Egypt by beginning a full-scale war in Lebanon to see the Christian position, he said.

Israel could have "silenced" Syrian artillery with air raids during recent heavy bombardment of Christian areas, but instead it led some Palestinian positions to the Christians that it would not intervene, the official said.

NYSE Retreats;

Dow Falls 21.9

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Rising interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange today to its steepest slide in almost four years.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 21.92 points to 3,177, the biggest drop since November 18, 1974. Glamour blue chip issues were especially hard hit and declines out-

Syria should not be protracted for its harsh reactions, he said, but Mr. Chamoun bore the primary responsibility for the tragic events in Lebanon.

Mr. de Guiringaud blamed Mr. Chamoun for starting the fighting

in Beirut against Syrian troops. Since September, he said, France had known that the Christians were resupplied and ready for a confrontation. He added that the Christian militias, well dug in, suffered very light casualties compared to the

hundreds they inflicted on Syrian troops.

If the flare-up had been timed to attract international help, Lebanon's Christians should now be made to understand that they could not expect outside help for Mr. Chamoun's "suicidal dream" of partitioning Lebanon in order to set up an independent Christian state, he warned.

While not optimistic about a solution, Mr. de Guiringaud said that, if the Christians renounced Mr. Chamoun's "unattainable" goals, Syria could be persuaded to start withdrawing its troops and talks could begin with the Lebanese Muslims. Other Christian leaders, including militia chief Pierre Gemayel, appeared to be open to this, he said.

However, Syrian troops would stay in Lebanon as long as they feared another attack by the Christian militias. Mr. de Guiringaud said, but he did not believe Syria sought to annex Lebanese territory.

Arab diplomats meeting in Lebanon are seeking a formula to station Sudanese, Saudi Arabian or other more neutral Arab troops opposite the Christian militias, he said. If Christian extremists abandon their "partition battle," the fighting could be ended. The government's authority could then be restored by a Lebanese army "whose command would not be entirely Christian, as it is now," he said.

Disclosing details about how the cease-fire was obtained, Mr. de Guiringaud said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Syria Leads Effort

Arab Nations Seek to End Israeli Links in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Oct. 16 (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam said today that his country is determined to end collaboration between Lebanon's rightist Christian militias and Israel, and said that he had the unanimous backing of the seven-nation Arab conference that is meeting here.

"This is a basic problem facing us here," he said. Prince Faisal, the Saudi Arabian foreign minister, said that Arab nations would not accept a demand by the Christians for replacement of the 38,000-man, Syrian-dominated Arab League truce force by UN troops. The Arab League troops police the armistice that stopped Lebanon's civil war.

"Nor will they accept solutions by the Western powers such as the United States or France," said Prince Faisal. He said that "internationalization will only complicate Lebanon's problems. The only

hope for a solution is through Arab nations."

The Syrians intervened on the side of the Christians in the civil war, but the Christians in southern Lebanon forged an alliance with Israel when the Syrians began allowing Palestinian guerrillas to return to the south in the area along the Israeli border.

The Arab conference is trying to consolidate the nine-day cease-fire between Christian militias and Syrian troops in Beirut. The Oct. 7 cease-fire halted the worst Syrian-Christian confrontation in eight months of Syrian attacks to try to disarm the Christians and bring them under Syrian control.

A conference committee headed by Lebanese Premier Salim al-Hoss has begun drafting a working paper for setting Lebanon's conflicts. Conference sources said that the paper would be based on a plan prepared by President Elias Sarkis.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pirates Still Running High on the Seas of Indochina

By Denis D. Gray

KLONG YAI, Thailand, Oct. 16 (AP) — Piracy, including gun duels, sea chases and ransoms, has not gone the way of the three-masted galleons and the skull-and-crossbones flag. It thrives today on the seas of Southeast Asia, but with little of the swashbuckling romance of novels and movies.

The only things romantic about the sea brigands are the areas in which they operate: old spice routes in the Straits of Malacca between Malaysia and Indonesia; the waters off Borneo and the southern Philippines; and tropical islands in the Gulf of Siam. Their victims are generally fishermen, yachtsmen and even refugees from Communist Indochina.

A few recent incidents: • A Thai police colonel and a handful of his men last May disguised themselves as fishermen and set out at night to investigate the waters between Cambodia and Thailand. Police say more than 100 Thai fishermen were

Most Frequent Prey: Fishermen, Yachtsmen and Refugees

killed in that area last year by pirates.

Around midnight near this fishing port in southeastern Thailand, a large vessel appeared and shooting erupted in which the Thai officer was fatally wounded. Two men, later identified as pirates, face possible death sentences in connection with the shooting.

• Two months earlier off the coast of Sabah in east Malaysia, a boat suddenly opened fire and gave chase to a pleasure sloop owned by a German couple. The couple and their 5-year-old son were overtaken and they surrendered. The yacht was boarded by Filipinos and put in tow. Without explanation, the pirates later cut the sloop loose and fled.

"I'll probably write about this voyage although few people in Europe will believe that there are still pirates around," the German man said.

• Rival gangs clashed in early

August in the Straits of Malacca

over what appeared to be the collection of ransom money from fishing companies. Fishermen reported seeing at least one headless corpse in the area after the fighting.

Reports from Associated Press bureaus show that piracy has been eradicated or largely suppressed in the waters off China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam and Burma.

For centuries pirates preyed on rich traders, many of them Chinese, in these waters. Piracy sometimes stemmed from a protection tax levied by local strongmen on ships entering their ports or passing through waterways.

Today, newspapers in Malaysia report at least one incident of piracy every two weeks. In the Malacca Straits, piracy is usually blamed on Thai who prey on Malaysian fishermen and seize their boats, nets and catch. Victims are rarely killed and some

fishermen carry valuables on board

— cartons of cigarettes, canned food and money — to offer as tribute. Ransom, as much as \$2,000, is sometimes paid by the fishermen to get back their boats and nets.

Piracy in the Philippines is concentrated in the south. It is believed to be related to the Muslim insurgency and to smuggling which thrives there. The smugglers, mostly Filipinos who bring luxury items in motorized pumboats from Sabah, maintain an uneasy co-existence with the pirates, and fighting occasionally breaks out between them.

While the pirates normally confine their activities to remote, sparsely patrolled areas and attacks on small craft, occasionally they will venture near the region's cities or take on large vessels.

The Philippine Coast Guard reports a significant problem in

Manila Bay, where pirates approach anchored cargo ships and, taking advantage of skeleton crews, pilfer goods waiting to be unloaded.

Ships in Singapore harbor, the world's fourth busiest port, are occasionally raided by pirates. But police generally regard these attacks as minor.

Thailand reported 200 cases of piracy last year. About half were near the Cambodian border. The government has mounted a fairly effective operation against the pirates and the number of incidents this year has dropped. Fishermen here, however, complain that there are still too few government patrol boats to protect them.

Thongkold Chaisiri, 28, a fisherman here, said 10 of his friends have been killed by pirates and in most of his seven encounters with pirate he had to cut off valuable nets in order to escape quickly.

Although some fishermen carry weapons, he says they are of little use against the U.S.-made M-16 rifles, M-79 grenade launchers and sometimes machine guns used by the brigands.

Marine police here said that the pirates invariably operate at night when most of the fleet is fishing. The pirates, mostly in boats converted from fishing trawlers, attack the smaller craft. Police say they are normally after the boats, which they take across the Gulf of Siam to southern Thailand or Malaysia to sell.

Thai authorities believe there is collusion between the pirates and Cambodians; the pirates providing some needed goods to the Cambodians in exchange for protection. Much of the piracy reportedly occurs in Cambodian waters, where Thais illegally harvest the rich fishing grounds.

Marine police said that many of the pirates hide on Thai islands near the frontier. One of the islands, also a haven for smugglers doing business with Cambodia, has a place called Pirates Bay.

As Referendum on Constitution Approaches

Basque Terrorist Killings Sharpen Spain's Tensions

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 16 (NYT) — The Basque terrorist organization ETA has embarked on a savage campaign of police assassinations that seems likely to step up in tempo, poisoning the political atmosphere as Spain approaches the landmark referendum on its new constitution, expected to be held in a month.

Since Aug. 28, ETA gunmen, operating with seeming impunity in the northern Basque region, have slain 11 national policemen and civil guardsmen as well as a navy captain. The killings, usually the work of young men in their early 20s shooting from passing cars, have spread despondency and anger among policemen stationed in the Basque provinces, who are virtually all outsiders to the region.

On Friday, after two more policemen were shot to death, about 800 policemen and their wives staged a minor rebellion in the Bilbao headquarters that continued into the next day. The demonstrators shouted insults — "traitors!" "cowards!" — against the commanding general of the national police and the civil governor of Vizcaya province who were in the building. About 300 policemen

were transferred from the Basque region following this outburst.

The ETA campaign appears aimed at accentuating feelings of dissatisfaction among many Basques toward central authority in Madrid — and raising the number of "no" votes or abstentions in the constitutional referendum, which is expected to draw a heavy yes vote from Spaniards. Leaders of the Basque Nationalist Party, a centrist organi-

zation with an important following in Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya provinces, have hinted that they will also urge "no" votes since parliament failed to incorporate the medieval Basque autonomy privileges into the constitution.

Both Premier Adolfo Suarez's ruling party and the second-ranking Socialists opposed full-scale endorsement of the ancient Basque privileges since they would seem to exempt Basques from national military service and some taxes and, under some interpretations, legally permit the region to secede from Spain.

The cumulative effect of the police killings and the equivocal position of the Basque nationalists toward the issue of terrorism has been to spread a certain anti-Basque feeling in other regions of Spain. A proposal by ETA sympathizers to stage an "amnesty" march on the city of Burgos, where some ETA members are imprisoned, stirred general indignation, and the march was banned by the province's civil governor.

Party on Defensive

"If it is already repugnant, the political commerce that pro-amnesty groups want to indulge in by confusing the dictatorial past and the democratic present, their clear intention of provoking confrontations between demonstrators and the police is pure provocation," commented the liberal daily *El Pais* in an editorial on the proposed "march on Burgos." The newspaper asserted that ETA had effectively become a "fascist" and "counterrevolutionary" organization.

Thrown on the defensive on the terrorism question, the Basque Nationalist Party surprised many of its followers by calling for a demonstration against terrorism on Oct. 28 in Bilbao. Other parties warmly applauded this initiative, but soon spokesmen for the Basque party began hedging on the nature of the event, saying that it would be against "all forms of violence."

"Violence has also come from institutional power and the dominating classes to the point where those in uniform sowed violence in the streets of Euzkadi," proclaimed Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the party. He used the Basque name for the region.

The Suarez government seems to have braced for this latest wave of terrorism by ETA, which some political analysts believe has the effect of persuading Spaniards to rally around the government. "I will not fall in the trap of declaring a state of exception in the Basque country," declared the premier in an interview published yesterday. "No one can treat the Basque people as if they were all from ETA."



The new pontiff, at right, shaking hands with his predecessor recently at the Vatican.

Faithful Charmed by Speech in Italian

(Continued from Page 1)

on Max Scheler, the German philosopher of the problems of values, and many scholarly articles and papers. He is widely traveled, and has visited Polish communities in the United States and Canada.

At Vatican II, the church assembly that was held from 1962 to 1965, Archbishop Wojtyla was one of the leaders of prelates from Eastern Europe who were pressing for a strong declaration on religious liberty. It eventually was enacted and has become a crucial achievement of Vatican II, the statement known by the first two words of its Latin text as "Dignitatis Humanae" (of human dignity).

The archbishop of Cracow also backed other liberal reforms at Vatican II, and opposed a conservative movement of prelates who wanted adoption of a stern condemnation of atheism. It was not the church's task to appear authoritarian toward non-believers, the archbishop said in the name of the Polish hierarchy.

Since Vatican II, the future pontiff — Pope Paul VI gave him the red hat of a cardinal in 1967 — has returned to Rome often. He served as a member of the Vatican's departments for divine worship, for the clergy, and for Catholic education, and as a member of the Bishops' Synod, a consultative body chosen by the pope from the international hierarchy.

During synod debates at the Vatican, the archbishop of Cracow insisted that the recommendations of Vatican II for "collegiality," meaning church government jointly by the pontiff and the bishops, must be fully carried out.

Churchmen expressed the hope

tonight that Pope John Paul II would strengthen the role of the Bishops' Synod as a counterweight to the Roman Curia, the Vatican's central bureaucracy.

A Polish writer who is a layman, Jerzy Turowicz, said here tonight that he had no doubt that Pope John Paul II would lead the church forward on the road shown by Vatican II.

Priests and prelates, Italians and foreigners here, were debating tonight whether the first non-Italian pope in 455 years and the first Polish pontiff in church history would be able to hold his own against the Italian-dominated curia.

Churchmen and diplomats who are familiar with the personality and career of the new pope suggested that as head of a vast archdiocese in a Communist-governed country, he has shown the qualities that he would need most for the central government of the church — tact, flexibility, administrative skill, and firmness.

Stand Stiffens

At times, the government of Communist Party leader Edward Giersek seemed to prefer dealing with the 58-year-old archbishop of Cracow rather than with the aggressive primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, who is 77.

But lately, the new pope has sounded as uncompromising in his comments on state-church relations in Poland and other Communist-ruled nations, and on Marxism in the world, as the aged primate.

The new pope had warned at last year's session of the Bishops' Synod in Rome that the church was facing a "Marxist offensive."

His decision to study for the priesthood matured during the Nazi occupation of Poland, in World War II. In 1941, the future pope's father died, and the next year he enrolled in the Cracow seminary, which was functioning illegally.

He was ordained a priest on Nov. 1, 1946. His archdiocese sent him to Rome for postgraduate study at the Angelicum, a college run by the Dominican order. He earned a doctorate of philosophy in theology at the University of Cracow.

In 1958 he was appointed as auxiliary bishop in Cracow and in 1964 became archbishop of the ancient see.

against its teachings. He also cautioned Christians against any state that would attempt "to create a kind of human being subordinated to its own specific ends."

It was once considered a foregone conclusion that Cardinal Wyszyński would succeed Cardinal Wojtyla as primate of Poland. The Communist authorities of a nation with an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic population and a powerful church organization did not seem lately to relish the prospect.

Man of the People

The new pope's predecessor as archbishop of Cracow, Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha, was an aristocrat. Cardinal Wojtyla was a man of the people. His father was a sergeant in the Polish army, and he himself was a worker in a chemical factory while pursuing his theological studies.

He was born in Wadowice, a small town near Cracow, on May 18, 1920. As a boy, he excelled in school and in sports. In summer he went canoeing in the mountain rivers of southeastern Poland, and in winter he raced down the slopes on his skis. He found time last winter for skiing.

The Rev. Edward Wachter, a parish priest in Wadowice who was one of the new pope's teachers in high school, recalled today that young Wojtyla was best in languages and letters — he speaks good English, French and German in addition to Italian — and was very popular with his classmates.

The priest also recalled that the future pope was active in amateur drama, wrote poetry — and showed no sign that he wanted to become a priest.

His decision to study for the priesthood matured during the Nazi occupation of Poland, in World War II. In 1941, the future pope's father died, and the next year he enrolled in the Cracow seminary, which was functioning illegally.

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Rhodesian Has Said He Would Meet Guerrillas

U.S. Asks Smith Coalition to Discuss All-Party Parley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The action was based on Mr. Smith's statement to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Thursday that he was prepared to meet with guerrilla leaders "with no preconditions," said Thomas Reston, a State Department spokesman.

Britain and U.S. specialists on Africa will attend the talks, to be held here toward the end of the week, "for a further exploration" of the views of Mr. Smith and his black co-leaders, Mr. Reston said.

An all-parties conference, one including leaders of the Patriotic Front as well as the government in Salisbury, has long been an objective of the Carter administration.

Administration View

Administration officials have insisted that civil war can be averted only by having Mr. Smith sit down with Josiah Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, who have been waging guerrilla war against Rhodesia from bases in Mozambique and Zambia.

But it is far from clear whether Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are prepared to meet with Mr. Smith and the three black moderates who head the current government.

Mr. Smith and other members of the Rhodesian executive council are on a visit to the United States at the invitation of 27 U.S. senators.

Rhodesians Hunt Rebels

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Helicopter-borne Rhodesian troops today hunted black

guerrillas responsible for an intensive bombardment that wounded five people in Umtali and caused extensive damage to homes.

Residents of Umtali, a garrison town situated in a martial-law zone about a mile west of the border with Mozambique, said the 30-minute rocket, mortar and small-arms attack by Patriotic Front guerrillas

last night was the most intensive there since the war began in 1972.

Witnesses said infantry troops spilled out of the town today into the wooded hills surrounding Umtali in a search assisted by spotter planes.

The military command said four whites and one black were wounded in the bombardment but that their condition is not critical.

A communiqué reporting other action said that the war has claimed 23 lives in the past 24 hours, including 11 guerrillas and guerrilla collaborators and 12 black civilians.

A shell hit a wing of Umtali's hospital about two feet off the ground, but there were no injuries. At the Hillside golf course, the 15th green was badly scarred by about 20 shells.

Rhodesia Radio said the bombardment sent frightened pet dogs and cats fleeing into the bush. The local SPCA appealed to the public to report the presence of stray animals so that they could be returned to their owners.

Mrs. Andrea Nutt, whose husband and eldest son are both in the Army, said she and their 10-year-old son took cover from shells under a mattress in the hallway.

"The whole house shook. There must have been hundreds of the bloody things falling," she said.

Arabs Decry Israel Links

(Continued from Page 1)

who has rejected calls for internationalization, to end the Syrian-Christian confrontation as well as setting the stage for a Moslem-Christian reconciliation. It will include a new formula for peaceful coexistence with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sources said.

The foreign minister of Kuwait also is taking part in the conference 15 miles southeast of Beirut. The Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar sent lower ranking representatives.

Debate Is Scheduled

The conference, which opened yesterday, is scheduled to debate the working paper tomorrow.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syrian shelling caused a fire at Beirut's main fuel storage depot near the port area today and that heavy sniping has kept the main northern and northeastern approaches to the Christian sector closed, cutting off supplies.

In southern Lebanon, about 300 Christian militiamen hanged into the headquarters of the UN truce force at Naqura to demand that Syrian troops leave Lebanon and that UN forces take over truce duties. No one was injured and the UN soldiers offered no resistance. The militiamen helped themselves to lunch in the UN mess hall and left after about an hour.

The UN troops were sent to southern Lebanon earlier this year to act as a buffer when Israeli units pulled out after an invasion aimed at knocking out Palestinian guerrilla bases.

Chamoun Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

Guingaud said that the Soviet Union, contacted by France and the United States, had advised Syria to accept the UN Security Council call for a truce.

An initial French plan — calling for Lebanese army units to be interposed between the Christian militias and the Syrian units — had been put forward after Lebanon President Elias Sarkis approved it in a telephone conversation with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. It foundered when Moslem Cabinet ministers in Beirut objected. Syria then intervened to get their acquiescence to the UN cease-fire call and the new Arab conference on Lebanon.

On other foreign policy issues, Mr. de Guingaud said South Africa risked international isolation unless the question of Namibia (South-West Africa) elections was solved at the Pretoria conference now under way.

France warned South Africa not to count on Western governments to veto an African-sponsored Security Council condemnation, which he said would follow a deadlock.

On arms sales to China, France was ready to supply some types of defensive weapons, but not offensive arms like aircraft, he said.

Boumedienne, Brezhnev Trade Mideast Views

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne was in Moscow today for meetings with President Leonid Brezhnev to discuss the situation in the Middle East, Tass reported.

It was the Algerian president's first public appearance since Sept. 24 when he returned home from the Arab summit of hardliners in Damascus. "Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin and Houari Boumedienne exchanged opinions on questions of mutual interest giving special attention to the Middle East situation," Tass said.

His disappearance from the scene had caused speculation in the Western press that he might have been overthrown by the military — a contention the Algerian press vehemently denied. Diplomatic reports in Paris indicated that Mr. Boumedienne, 52, has not been seen because of an unspecified ailment.

Mideast Pact Talks Advance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. legal experts, working on the wording of a proposed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, "have achieved just about as much as anyone could have predicted," a spokesman said today.

"All sides are very pleased," said George Sherman of the State Department, the sole official spokesman for the three countries.

Today's talks were held on two floors of the Madison Hotel in Washington, where both delegations are staying. They did not meet formally at Blair House because of the Jewish holiday of Sukkot.

Elation in Poland

From Wire Dispatches

WARSAW, Oct. 16 — Poles reacted with shock and elation to news that a countryman from the Communist-ruled nation had become

One good Scotch...



White Horse
Fine Old Scotch Whisky.



...deserves another.



Logan De Luxe
Scotch Whisky.



U.S. Disapproval Is Expected

Argentina Will Reprocess Plutonium

By Milton R. Benjamin

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16 (AP) — The president of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission, Adm. Raul Castro Madero, has disclosed that Argentina is about to start construction of an experimental plutonium reprocessing plant.

The decision is certain to dismay the Carter administration, which has sought to curb the spread of reprocessing plants because the plutonium they produce can be used to make nuclear weapons.

Adm. Castro said that the reprocessing plant, which will be built at the Ezeiza atomic center just outside of Buenos Aires, probably would be completed in the early 1980s.

This suggests that Argentina, the Latin American leader in nuclear technology, is likely to have its experimental facility in operation at least five years ahead of Brazil, which is scheduled to start building a laboratory-scale plant with West German aid in 1985.

Moreover, the Carter administration, which unsuccessfully mounted a major effort to halt the Brazilian deal, is unlikely to have much success in changing Argentina's plans, because Argentina does not intend to seek outside assistance.

"It will be done entirely nationally," Adm. Castro said. "It is difficult, but we have a very high level of scientists and professionals, so we think we will be able to build our own without any help."

Informed foreign observers take this contention very seriously because Argentine scientists and engineers built a laboratory-scale reprocessing plant at Ezeiza in the 1960s.

Adm. Castro said that this facility reprocessed some plutonium before it was dismantled in the early 1970s. Argentine sources said that

the fuel that was reprocessed in the first Ezeiza plant came from the research reactor at the Constituyente atomic center, also on the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

While Argentina has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, contending that it discriminates against the non-weapon states, all of Argentina's nuclear facilities are under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. This is because Argentina's three nuclear research reactors, although designed and built locally, are fueled with enriched uranium supplied by the United States, which will only provide it to safeguarded facilities. The Atucha nuclear power plant — which in 1974 became the first and still the only operating nuclear power station in Latin America — also is under safeguards.

"We are de facto full-scope safeguards," Adm. Castro said. "When in the future we build a reprocessing plant, that will also be under safeguards from the very moment fuel — from either the research reactors or Atucha — comes in, because all fuel elements are under safeguards and they carry the safeguards along with them."

Despite this pledge, the Carter administration is certain to refuse to allow even minute quantities of the enriched uranium that the United States supplies for the research reactors to be reprocessed at Ezeiza.

Argentina, however, is working to achieve independence from foreign suppliers by striving to produce all of the materials needed to operate natural-uranium reactors.

A factory is under construction at Ezeiza that will fabricate the fuel elements needed to operate Atucha from the natural uranium present in large quantities in Argentina.

"We think that in the second part of next year, we will start fabrication on an industrial scale," Adm. Castro said.

Argentina also plans to start construction within the next month of an experimental heavy water plant, which is expected to go into operation in 1980 and produce two or three tons a year.

"Once we achieve all the know-how, we will be in a position to ask for bids for an industrial plant — 250 tons," Adm. Castro said.

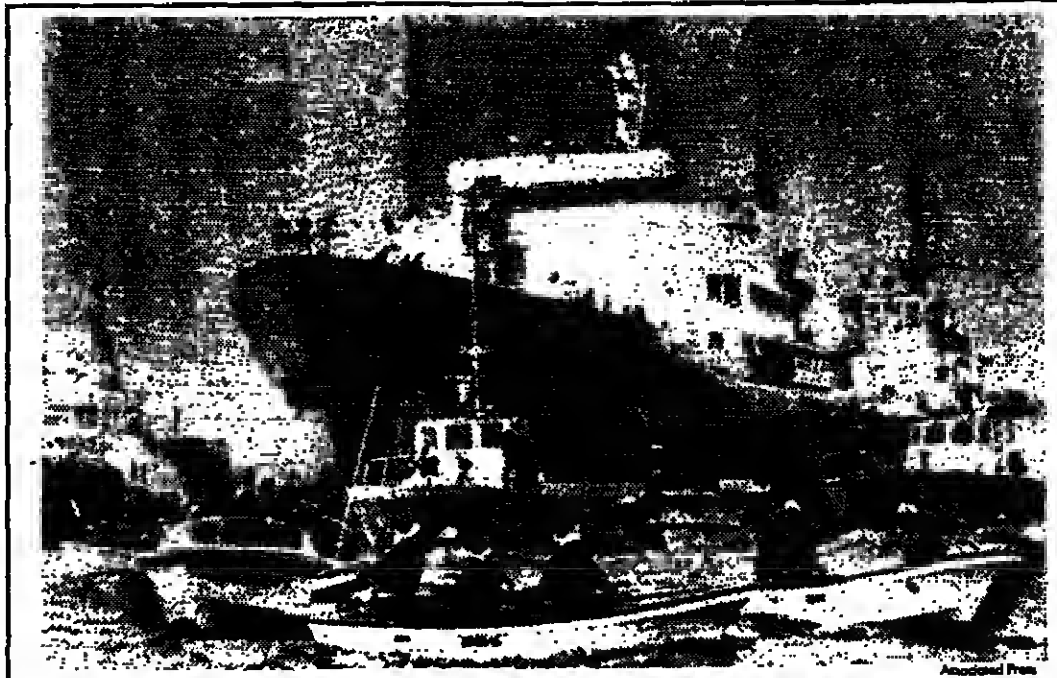
The United States and other major supplier nations also have been trying in recent years to halt the spread of heavy-water technology, which is regarded as a proliferation problem akin to reprocessing.

While heavy water is needed to operate a natural uranium power plant like Atucha, the ability to produce heavy water would give Argentina the capability of constructing a large natural uranium research reactor like Israel's Dimona — which yields enough plutonium to produce several nuclear weapons annually.

Adm. Castro emphasized that Argentina sees no need for nuclear weapons, but is determined to control the fuel cycle for the natural uranium power reactors it intends to continue constructing.

He said that Argentina believes that reprocessing will be economical by the 1990s, and that all countries in the future will have to reprocess.

"Now, the United States says, 'no reprocessing.' The day after, they will say 'yes,'" Adm. Castro said. "For a country like ours, it takes time to develop a new technology. So we are planning to be ready for the 1990s to be in a position to decide by ourselves whether to reprocess or not."



SMALL-CRAFT WARNINGS — The nuclear-powered ship Mutsu is harassed by small craft as it enters Sasebo Harbor in Japan for repairs expected to take three years. The boats were piloted by leftists and militant unionists who say that it is unsafe. The Mutsu, the target of anti-nuclear demonstrations since it developed a radiation leak on its maiden voyage four years ago, entered harbor using auxiliary engines. Repairs are expected to cost about \$29 million.

Nader Fears 'Central Corporate Distribution'

Big U.S. Firms Cash In on Solar Power

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)

For years, consumer advocate Ralph Nader and others have been pressing the government to underwrite the development of solar power as an alternative to the traditional forms of energy dispensed by American industry.

Finally, the government has responded. Spending to aid solar development will reach almost \$500

million this year — a 10-fold increase in five years — and promises to grow by hundreds of millions next year.

But Mr. Nader is not happy. To his chagrin, a group of Fortune 500 giants, ranging from Atlantic Richfield to Westinghouse, has taken up the solar cause. The large corporations of which he is so wary have become the major beneficiaries of his efforts.

"A lot of the big companies are riding in on big DOE [Department of Energy] contracts," Mr. Nader said, suggesting that once the solar energy industry is at peak development it could replicate the auto or steel industry. If that happens, Mr. Nader asked, "How are we going to decouple from central corporate distribution?"

Atlantic Richfield bought Solar Technology International, now Arco Solar. Mobil Oil bought Tyco Laboratories, now Mobil Tyco. And Shell Oil is the major stockholder to win Solar Energy Systems. Others, such as Exxon and Motorola, have preferred to build their own companies.

Others Approached

Anthony Clifford, an executive with the largest remaining independent solar cell company, Solarex, said, "We have been approached by numerous Fortune 500 companies, including several major oil companies."

Some solar advocates say this is necessary to pass the development and commercialization of technologies which are still capital intensive. A recent Department of Energy study completed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said that the oil companies and the so-called systems companies, such as the large aerospace firms, are in the best position because of their financial staying power and management.

The fact that these corporations have joined the environmentalists and consumer advocates in backing solar power is seen by Department of Energy Assistant Secretary for Solar Applications Omi Walden as a positive sign. "It means that solar has a truly national constituency, which is what is needed if we are to develop it."

Obviously, the corporations foresee big profits. "Ten years from now, the solar industry will be a big business," said Sheldon Butt, president of the Solar Energy Industries Association.

At the moment, however, solar power is largely uneconomical and dependent on subsidies. Still, it has a big following on Capitol Hill.

"Nobody is anti-solar in Washington in a political sense," said Denis Hayes, head of a national solar lobby coalition.

94% in Favor

A recent Harris Survey found 94 percent of respondents in favor of solar energy development.

This popularity is not lost on the Congress.

Last week the Senate approved a House-passed bill under which the government would buy \$1.5 billion worth of photovoltaic cells over 10 years — a big shot in the arm for companies such as Solarex, Westinghouse, and Arco Solar.

The Senate also passed a measure that could waive the 40-cent-a-gallon federal motor fuel tax on gasoline, a mix of gasoline and alcohol. Gasohol can be made from grain, wood chips, sugar, even cheese. Many big grain companies, Holly Sugar, Archer Daniel Midland and Standard Brand's, are major supporters of the measure.

There are also millions of dollars in tax credits in the Carter energy plan for homeowners and commercial building owners who install solar equipment. Congressional analysts say these credits will spur as much as \$1.5 billion in new sales yearly until the credit runs out in 1985. The beneficiaries of the credit

would be the major heating and cooling manufacturers, including Grumman, General Motors, Aluminum Co. of America, General Electric and the metals giant, Asarco.

One of the most heavily lobbied solar projects that failed in Congress this year was the solar-power satellite, Sunsat. The satellite system would cost up to \$60 billion and was pushed by the aerospace industry, including companies such as Boeing, Martin Marietta, Westinghouse and General Electric.

Welsh Bird Sanctuaries Threatened by Oil Slick

MILFORD HAVEN, Wales, Oct. 16 (AP) — Despite cleanup operations, a million gallons of oil spilled from a Greek tanker off the Welsh coast is still a major threat to seabirds and to one of Europe's finest bird sanctuaries, officials said today.

A flotilla of British ships sprayed detergents yesterday on a 10-by-6-mile slick from the listing tanker Christos Ritas which ran onto coastal rocks Thursday and began leaking its cargo of 10.3 million gallons of Iranian crude oil.

The operation was partially successful, officials said. High winds caused some patches of oil to break away and endanger the beaches of St. Brides Bay and the bird sanctuary of Grassholme Island, a resting place for thousands of birds.

James Cadbury, head of research for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, said he has received reports that about 200 birds and some seals have been

But See Violations

Senators Conclude Park Bought No Real Influence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — There is no evidence that any senator was influenced by South Korean money, the Senate Ethics Committee said in releasing its final report, but up to three senators or their aides may have broken laws in taking it.

In the report released today, the committee concludes:

• The Justice Department should investigate "substantial credible evidence" that Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., or an aide broke a law by taking money from a lobbyist friend of Tongson Park in the Capitol.

The 1948 law, apparently never enforced, prohibits congressmen from taking campaign contributions from federal property. Sen. Bayh denies that he did so.

• The late Sen. Hubert Humphrey's 1972 presidential campaign broke a law by not reporting a contribution of at least \$5,000 from Mr. Park but there is no evidence that Sen. Humphrey knew about the money.

• The late Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., broke the same law by not reporting a \$1,000 campaign contribution he admitted he got from Mr. Park in 1972.

The committee says neither Sen. McClellan, if he were alive, nor any former Humphrey campaign aide could be prosecuted now because statutes of limitation ran out in 1975.

But the committee said it is turning all evidence it has in the Bayh case over to the Justice Department for a "determination whether prosecution is appropriate."

Leaders of the ethics committee emphasized at a news conference that their investigation found no evidence that any senator was influenced by South Korean money.

Further, Sen. Harrison Schmidt, the committee's vice chairman, said, "The element of misconduct was extremely small."

The report quotes Edward Morgan, a Washington lawyer and lobbyist, as saying he gave Sen. Bayh \$1,000 at Mr. Park's request, during a meeting in Sen. Bayh's Capitol office Oct. 8, 1974.

Mr. Park testified that he contributed an additional \$1,500 to \$1,800 to Sen. Bayh's campaign, possibly the same meeting but to a Bayh aide, Jason Bernan, before Sen. Bayh arrived.

Allegations Denied

Both Sen. Bayh and Mr. Bernan said they refused to take any contribution from Mr. Park and legally took the \$1,000 from Mr. Morgan outside of federal property.

The report says that "if either contribution was received at that meeting, then a crime was committed."

Moreover, if Mr. Park's contribution was accepted, then a second crime may have been committed because the contribution was not publicly reported. "It says,

"The report concludes that Sen. Humphrey's 1972 presidential campaign committee did violate that law by not reporting a contribution of at least \$5,000 in cash from Sen. Park."

But it says "there is no evidence that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey was ever aware of the 1972 contribution."

2 Soviet Spies Are Free in U.S.

Till Sentencing

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 16 (AP) — Two Russians convicted of espionage against the United States will remain free at least until they are sentenced, a federal judge ruled today. Judge Frederick Lacey announced the pair, however, that "this is no indication of what this court will do on Oct. 30," which is the date for sentencing.

"Discussions have taken place at the highest levels of government," said U.S. Attorney Robert DeLoe, who concurred with a defense motion to allow the two to remain free in the custody of Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin.

Judge Lacey ruled in the case of Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, and Valdis Enger, 39. The two former United Nations employees, who face maximum penalties of life imprisonment, were convicted Friday of charges that they attempted to pass U.S. defense secrets to the Soviet Union.

Despite a letter from Mr. Dobrynin guaranteeing their presence at any court session, Judge Lacey said that the pair "demonstrate they hold no love for this country and would do everything they could to destroy it."

American Wins Nobel Economics Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

mist — in the widest sense of that word — and his name is associated, most of all, with publications on structure and decision-making within economic organizations, a relatively new area of economic research," the academy said.

The academy in explaining Prof. Simon's achievement said:

"What is new in Simon's ideas is, most of all, that he rejects the assumption made in the classic theory of the firm as an omniscient, rational, profit-maximizing entrepreneur."

"In his epoch-making book 'Administrative Behavior,' and in a number of subsequent books, he described the company as an adaptive system of physical, personal and social components that are

held together by a network of intercommunications and by the willingness of its members to cooperate and strive towards a common goal."

Use of Ideas

Prof. Simon developed his ideas to an extent where they could be used for scientific studies, but they also applied to the systems and techniques of planning, budgeting and control that are used in modern business and public administration, the academy said.

It said his ideas had been used successfully to explain and predict such diverse activities as the distribution of access to information and decision-making within companies, market adjustment to limited competition, choosing investment portfolios and choosing a country in which to establish a foreign investment.

Prof. Simon is the fourth American this year to win a Nobel Prize, joining Dr. Daniel Nathans and Dr. Hamilton Smith, who shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine for the discovery of restriction enzymes, and the Yiddish-language writer Isaac Bashevis Singer, who won the literature prize.

The physics and chemistry prizes will be announced tomorrow. A date for awarding of the peace prize in Oslo has not been set.

Other Contributions

Besides the decision-making process, Prof. Simon has also made other important contributions to economics, the academy said.

"For example, his interest in simplifying and understanding complex decision-making situations led him at an early stage to the problem of breaking down complex equation systems. His studies of single 'casual order' in such systems have been of particular importance," the academy said.

Prof. Sune Carlsson of the academy described Prof. Simon as "very sharp, witty, humorous and it is a

great pleasure to attend his seminars. The great advantage with his ideas is that they correspond closely to the real situation in companies around the world."

In his theories of the organization of a company, Prof. Simon replaced the entrepreneur — whose only interest according to the classic theory was profit-making — by a number of cooperating decision makers.

"[Their] capacities for rational action are limited both by a lack of knowledge about the total consequences of their decisions and by personal and social ties," the academy said.

Since these decision-makers cannot choose a best alternative, at the classic entrepreneur, they have to be content with a satisfactory alternative.

"Individual companies, therefore, strive not to maximize profit but to find acceptable solutions to acute problems," the academy said.

Karpov Protests Korchnoi Antics

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Soviet world chess champion Anatoly Karpov today accused challenger Viktor Korchnoi of deliberate provocation and psychological pressure.

With the rivals now tied 5-5 in the search for six victories, Mr. Karpov lodged an official protest with the seven-member jury about his opponent's controversial yoga and meditation activities with two teachers from the Indian Himalayas.

His action was reminiscent of Mr. Korchnoi's own moves several weeks ago when, trailing two games to five, he accused Dr. Vladimir Zoukhra, the psychologist on the Soviet delegation, of trying to hypnotize power to disturb his game.

Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

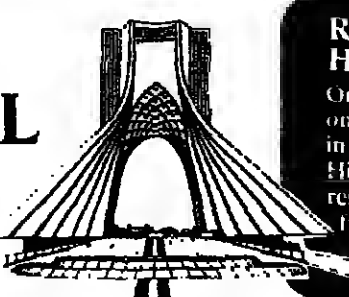


However other vodkas may describe themselves, there's one thing they just can't claim.

Genuine Russian vodka

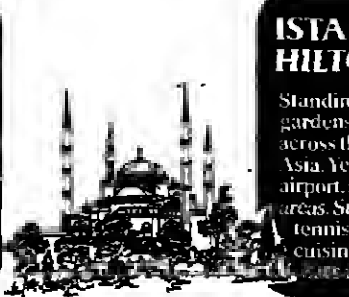
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For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.



ROYAL TEHRAN HILTON

On a hill overlooking the city in one direction and the mountains in the other, the Royal Tehran Hilton is situated in a fashionable residential area. Facilities range from a heated pool to a choice of fine restaurants and an intimate night club.



ISTANBUL HILTON

Standing in its own beautiful gardens, the Hilton looks out across the Bosphorus towards the city. The three restaurants provide haute cuisine and fine wines. Spacious rooms have a contemporary French spirit.



PARIS HILTON

Near the Eiffel Tower, the Hilton offers spacious guest rooms, TV, two colour films daily. The three restaurants provide haute cuisine and fine wines. Spacious rooms have a contemporary French spirit.



DÜSSELDORF HILTON

Ideally situated a short distance from the international airport and minutes from the central station. With its indoor heated pool, sauna, and massage, the Hilton Dusseldorf is a truly luxurious hotel.

18,000 Await Transfer Vietnamese Refugee Flow Strains Malaysian Camps

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Vietnamese refugees are arriving here in small fishing boats in numbers far outstripping the present willingness of the United States, Australia, France or Canada to accept them, and refugee officials are concerned that the flow will continue to increase at the same rate this month, despite bad weather and high seas.

So far this year, 6,500 Vietnamese have left Malaysian camps for the United States, compared to a total for all of last year of 1,500. About 6,000 have emigrated to other countries, mainly Australia.

However, the United States pledged itself this year to admit all boat refugees who cannot find permanent asylum in another country, while setting the total Indochinese refugee quota at 25,000 yearly. This has been somewhat increased recently by a pooling of refugee quotas for the two hemispheres, which may provide several thousand more places for Indochinese refugees.

But with 115,000 Laotian and Cambodian refugees waiting from camps in Thailand, 18,000 Vietnamese here, and an increased flow of Vietnamese to the Philippines and Hong Kong as well as Malaysia, refugee programs of the countries of permanent asylum are heavily oversubscribed. While the Thai government has accepted the principle of allowing a limited number of refugees to resettle there, no Asian country is willing to let Vietnamese stay indefinitely.

And as the flow of Vietnamese continues — and perhaps it will increase later this year with better weather — the discrepancy between the United States pledge to offer asylum to all those unable to find homes elsewhere and the ceiling on the total number it is willing to accept becomes increasingly evident.

For the time being, refugee officials say, there is no change in Malaysian policy. But they report also that Kuala Lumpur is showing signs of increasing concern. It has declared all refugee camps as special security areas and has sharply limited access. Journalists are not allowed to visit them.

Any change in Malaysia's attitude, the officials say, will lead to more deaths at sea. Current refugee programs of Western countries are no more than "a finger in the dike," a Western official here said.

Further, Sen. Harris, chairman of the committee, said the element of the refugee flow is extremely small.

The report says that a Washington law, which allows the president to suspend the present willingness of the United States to accept them, and refugee officials are concerned that the flow will continue to increase at the same rate this month, despite bad weather and high seas.

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Soviet Spies Free in Gromyko Ends Romania Visit

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 16 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko flew home to Moscow yesterday following a two-day visit to Bucharest, which was seen by Balkan observers as an effort to smooth relations strained by Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania in August.

A report by Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency from Bucharest said Mr. Gromyko had met with top-level Romanian officials and had discussed with them bilateral and global issues. Other reports said he had met with Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu.

Mr. Gromyko went to Bucharest at the Romanians' invitation, according to Tass.

Canada to Accept Refugees

JAKARTA, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Canada will accept 50 Vietnamese refugees a month in an effort to reduce the number living in temporary camps, a spokesman for the Canadian Embassy said today.



W. Eugene Smith, with his wife, Aileen, in 1975 photograph.

Obituaries

W. Eugene Smith, Won Praise for Photo Essays

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 16 (AP) — Photographer W. Eugene Smith, 60, who received wide praise for a photographic essay on the catastrophic effects of mercury poisoning in a Japanese fishing village, died yesterday from injuries in a fall.

Mr. Smith had been recovering from a severe stroke last December. He struck his head Saturday while shopping and was taken to the University of Arizona Hospital.

His most recent photographic essay, "Minamata: Life Sacred and Profane," was noted for its depictions of grotesquely disfigured children, whose parents lived in a Japanese village located downstream from a chemical plant. He was severely beaten by local thugs while working on that story.

Mr. Smith was named one of the world's greatest photographers in a survey by Popular Photography magazine in 1958. He first won recognition for his work in Life magazine in the 1940s and 1950s.

Taught at University

Just before his stroke, Mr. Smith joined the University of Arizona Journalism and Art Faculty, and had been scheduled to begin teaching last January, until the stroke delayed his plans. He had taught a summer course and was teaching a graduate class this semester.

He had donated much of his works and papers to the University of Arizona Center for Creative Photography.

One of his best-known pictures photographs, "Walk to Paradise," shows two of his children strolling out of the woods into a sunlit clearing.

He was born in Wichita, Kan., and began taking pictures as a teenager for local newspapers. In 1937,

Breakfast Food Publicity Called False in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The government is being asked to ban a commercial that a consumer group says is misleading and has contributed to \$31.6 million in overcharges since 1973.

The Center for Science in the Public Interest, a nonprofit group, attacked an advertising claim for the breakfast cereal Total that "it would take 16 ounces of the leading natural cereal to equal the vitamins in 1 ounce of fortified Total."

The center said that the claim is true only for those vitamins that have been added to Total.

In Minneapolis, a Robert Hatch, vice president of General Mills, which manufactures Total, defended the product and said that there have been no overcharges.

The group said that Total is similar to another General Mills cereal, Wheaties, except that Total is fortified with more vitamins and minerals. It said that the extra nutrients cost General Mills about 2 cents for a 12-ounce box but that Total for 30 cents more than Wheaties.

"We calculate that this overcharge cost the public approximately \$31.6 million since 1973," the center said.

Mr. Hatch said that it would be cheaper for consumers to eat Total than to eat Wheaties plus take a vitamin pill.

ZÜRICH AIRPORT MÖVENPICK HOTEL HOLIDAY INN

• The restaurant-hotel known as "bridge to the world".

• The largest hotel at Zürich Airport.

• It is visited by hundreds of guests from all over the world every day. They meet in the Traveller Pub or in our casual restaurants. They meet over enjoyable Mövenpick food and fine wine, or simply for a chat with people up from Zürich, Switzerland's largest town.

Switzerland
Central Sales Office, CH-8001 Zürich,
Tele: 58589

People's Daily Reports Thousands Flee Jobs on Farms

Youth Unemployment Admitted as Problem in China

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 16 — Peking has acknowledged that thousands of Chinese youths who have fled back to the cities from their mandatory tours of duty in the countryside are creating a problem familiar in the West but new to China — teen-age unemployment.

The Chinese media had previously cited high unemployment rates in the United States as evidence of capitalism's failings and implied that Communist societies were immune. But last week the People's Daily admitted for the first time that "the phenomenon of 'people finding no work to do' exists" in China, too, especially among the young.

While no figures were supplied on the number of idle workers nationally, the newspaper indicated that unemployment had become a serious concern in some regions.

"Solving the unemployment problem in cities and townships is a matter of major importance," the three-part People's Daily commentary was headlined. The article was particularly unusual in that it admitted that a substantial number of the 16 million high school graduates sent to the countryside under orders from the late Mao Tse-tung have been drifting back to the cities illegally and leading a hand-to-mouth existence there.

Mao's successors, it appears from the People's Daily, are taking a lenient stand toward these runaways. Instead of censuring the youths and returning them to their rural posts — the standard punishment under Mao — the administration of Premier Hua Kuo-feng seems to be trying to put them to work in the cities. That, however, is not easy because of their number.

In Tsinan

In Tsinan, a city of one million that is the capital of Shantung province, about 68,000 persons were carried on the jobless rolls last year, the People's Daily reported.

Eighty percent of them were classified as educated youths who had escaped from the countryside or had, through illegal means, managed to stay in the city.

Tsinan was singled out for praise because city officials there have coped with the deluge better than most, the newspaper suggested.

"Implementing the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, Tsinan has fully mobilized the masses... in a planned way to widen the employment opportunities of the Socialist forces," the editors wrote.

It appears that Tsinan financed make-work schemes on a large scale. Jobs were created by expanding the city's service industries and

opening new restaurants, bicycle repair shops and messenger services, the newspaper said. Young women were put to work in nurseries and kindergartens. The People's Daily said that, by the end of last year, Tsinan had put 93.5 percent of its unemployed young people to work.

There are no unemployment benefits in China, so the burden of supporting a jobless youth usually falls on his family. The young people who have sneaked back to the city have until now been denied ration cards, forcing their parents to buy food for them on the black market. These youths sometimes support themselves by forging ration cards or stealing. According to refugees, runaways from the countryside account for most of the crime in the cities.

The party's willingness to find jobs for youths dissatisfied with field work seems to portend major changes in the so-called down-to-the-countryside movement that has been a fixture of life for a decade.

Beginning in the 1930s, the Chinese Communist Party encouraged urban youths to get a taste of farm life. In 1968, after young Red Guards went out of control, Mao made country living mandatory to force the youths to integrate with the workers and peasants, and to narrow the differences between town and country and between mental and manual labor.

The program turned out to be one of the most unpopular of Mao's revolutionary experiments. Many city-bred youths loathed the tedium of rural life and proved to be inept farm hands. Their parents complained bitterly about the long distances that separated them from their children. And the peasants, who were supposed to do the educating, resented the presence of outsiders who could contribute little to communal income.

There were signs earlier this year that Mao's successors had decided that the program should be revised.

Animals Win Declaration of World Rights

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — A universal declaration of the rights of animals was proclaimed at UNESCO headquarters yesterday to mark a World Day of Animal Rights.

The declaration, which is to be distributed internationally by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was read in the presence of leaders of animal protection movements from many countries.

Meanwhile, in Verdun, a woman who owns 15 cats was fined 600 francs (\$143) for beating a neighbor's cat to death with a garden rake.

The woman reportedly killed the cat because it tried to steal meat from one of her pets. She was convicted of grave assault on a domestic animal and ordered to pay an additional 50 francs in court costs.

The People's Daily reported in January, for example, that some of the 16 million "sent-down youths" would be relieved of field work and transferred to new jobs in industry, trade, education and communications.

Economists here had assumed that, despite job opportunities in expanding industries and government bureaucracy, the majority of uprooted youths would have to remain on the farm for life. China's industrial base was still too small, the analysts said, to provide white-collar jobs for the millions of graduates from its high schools.

The People's Daily account of Tsinan's employment picture, however, suggests that the party hierarchy may now believe that the talents of its youth can be put to better use in the city, even if there is some short-term unemployment.

That attitude may make it more difficult to persuade young people to try farm life. "If the party no longer makes a fuss about runaways returning to the cities, then why would any city kid want to go to the countryside in the first place?" a diplomat here said.

Los Angeles Times

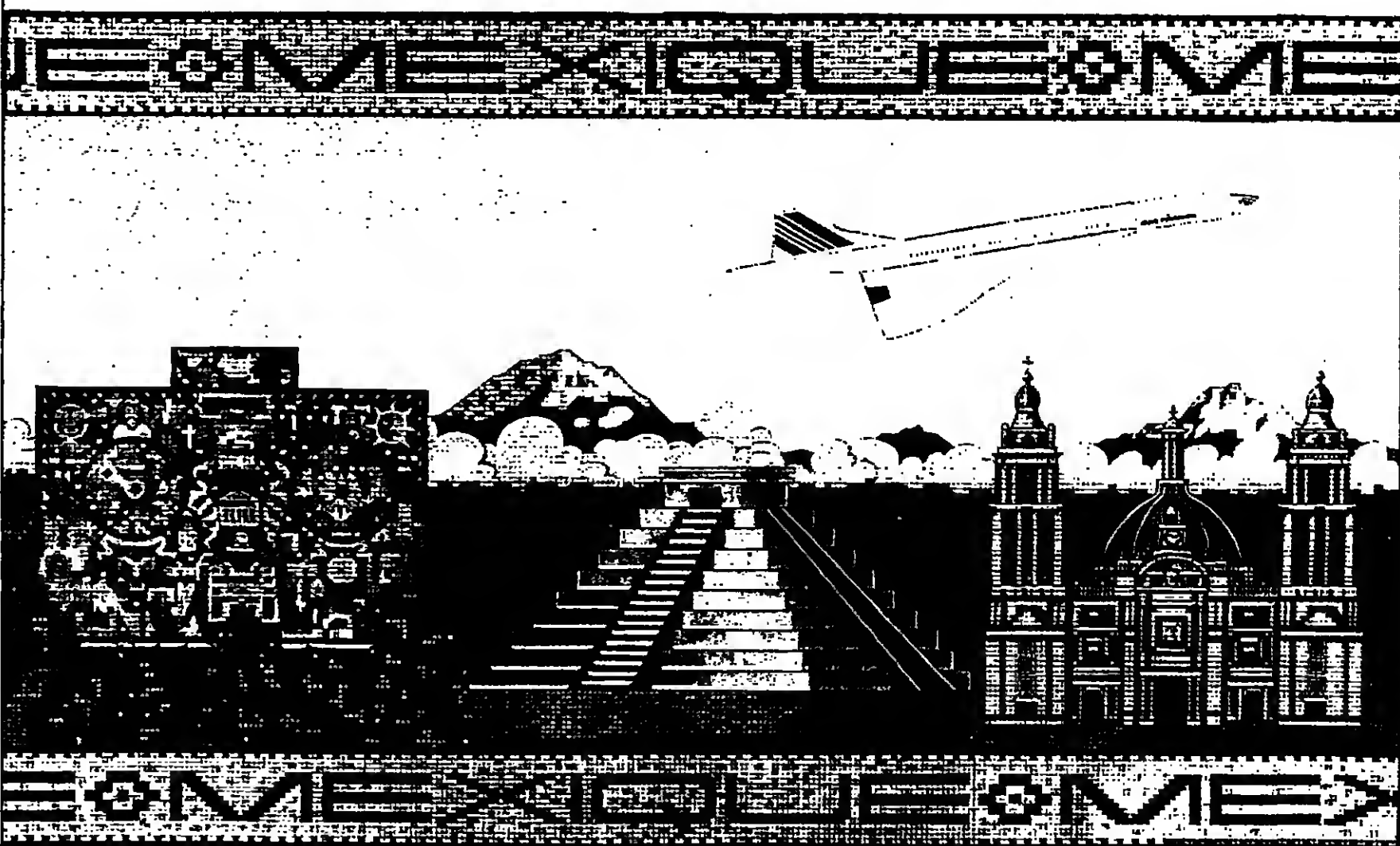
Salyut Crewmen Start 5th Month

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP) — Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenko and Alexander Ivanchenko today began their fifth month in space aboard the orbiting station Salyut-6.

Tass said that the cosmonauts, who were lofted into space on June 16, were feeling well and continuing their regular routine of photography, scientific experiments and physical exercises.

The current flight, now at 123 days, is the second longest Soviet space shot to top the U.S. record of 84 days, set more than four years ago.

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Economics on Capitol Hill

Considering the lengthy woes of the dollar and Washington's apparent inability to cope with them, there is considerable irony in the number of Nobel Prizes for economics that Americans have accumulated during the brief decade in which those prizes have been given. But it is possible that the donors this time are being more realistic, if, indeed, they are not offering some pointed advice to the United States. For Herbert Simon, the present winner, has been awarded the prize because of his studies of decision-making in determining economic policy. In other words, he is not honored for work in the dismal science itself but in the often dismal means men use in attempting to cope with that science.

Since economics may follow its own laws but is much played upon by human devices, learning what people do to economics can be just as important as the thing itself. The United States is presently facing an economic future that has men in public office cautious and many in private enterprise alarmed. So it needs strong and viable policies, administered by the president and made into law by Congress, backed by public opinion. But as the 95th Congress has amply demonstrated, and as Mr. Carter's various stands suggest, the first two elements of policy-making cannot be effective unless the third is manifest. And since the popular will manifests itself in many ways, from local elections to soundings taken by opinion polls, Congress, most immediately responsible to the voters, is the most uncertain.

All of the House and a third of the Senate will appear before their electors next month. Both as a means of being re-elected and as a demonstration of their responsibility to the people, they wanted to know what the voters wanted, and either delayed until they could get clear signals or fought for their own constituency when they believed they had a clue. The result was a painfully long-drawn-out

struggle over virtually all of Mr. Carter's proposals and modifications of them at almost every level.

There are those who blame Mr. Carter for this, for not knowing how to address a Congress or at least for a costly period of learning the technique. But it cannot be forgotten that opinion in the United States is in flux. There is still the legacy of Vietnam and Watergate to work against White House leadership; there is also the effect of inflation, both as a general hardship in increasing prices and as the very specific problem of taxes rising as private income tries to match rising costs.

This was a Democratic Congress; it did not represent, as in Harry Truman's day, a fight between a Republican Congress and a Democratic president. But it was aware of a growing restlessness within the United States over taxes — Proposition 13 was only one indication of that. And there was a growing consciousness of the waste and corruption that so often accompanies governmental ventures into the broader fields of economics. The result was increasing caution in such aspects of federal activity as were once summed up (in another period of economic disturbance) by the words "New Deal."

Congress has not turned its back on the need for a national policy to stimulate the economy and take care of those hurt by the recession. The next month will demonstrate how strong, and how effective, the conservative drift among voters has become. But the certainties of some appeals to the national Treasury have been shattered; the main question is whether they will be replaced by another set, by a fear of taxation that will cripple the national ability to provide truly necessary services. The United States has known, since 1932, a truly massive change in respect to what government can and should do. The 95th Congress has by no means reverted to the old ways. But the coming elections should demonstrate whether its caution was enough to satisfy the vote.

Mexico's Oil

Mexico is discovering, to its own astonishment, that it evidently has the resources to become one of the world's great oil producers. In the United States, this nation of optimists, a lot of people have immediately begun to assume that U.S. dependence on Arab sources will now sharply decline and that any need for conservation has ended. Both conclusions are incorrect. The Mexican discoveries are greatly to be welcomed, both for Mexico's sake and for its future customers. But the development of an increasing U.S.-Mexican trade in oil, on terms satisfactory on both sides of the border, is going to be a considerable test of U.S. diplomatic skill.

The gigantic scale of the Mexican fields has only gradually become apparent. Pemex, the Mexican state oil monopoly, was highly conservative in the reports that it sent along to its government. As for the Mexican government, it felt no obligation to tell the world. But estimates have steadily risen over the past two years, and last month President Lopez Portillo announced figures that would put Mexico's potential production in a class with Saudi Arabia's. That kind of estimate is always speculative, but there is more than enough evidence to establish that these new reserves are extremely impressive.

Since Mexico has oil and the United States is ready to buy, there's a widespread tendency here to assume that it's just a matter of connecting the pipes. People who think that is so might usefully reflect on the parallels between Mexico and Iraq, another country with very large reserves. The Iraqis have been expanding production over the past decade — but slowly and with the most extreme care not to allow any foreign company or customer any degree of influence in their oil policy. The rate at which Iraq sells oil is measured to its internal development requirements, not to the needs of its customers abroad. It would not be surprising if Mexico followed the Iraqi example.

Mexico was the first country to expropriate foreign oil operations, in 1938, and oil occupies a special place in the theory and practice of Mexican nationalism. But there are good economic reasons for Mexicans to think twice about moving rapidly to very high levels of production. The great central preoccupation of Mexican economic planning is the country's population growth rate, one of the highest in the world. Only 15 years ago there were 40 million Mexicans. Today there are 64 million, and by the end of the century there will be more than 120 million.

Working with the World Bank, the Mexican government is moving toward development plans that emphasize agriculture and labor-intensive industries, to provide food and jobs. The government intends to use its oil revenues to finance this kind of expansion. Capital-intensive industry is likely to be deferred.

Certainly Mexico will sell its oil for no less than the world price. Unfortunately, the United States has badly mishandled a preliminary test case involving natural gas. The Mexicans offered gas at a price linked to the cost of heating oil. The U.S. government has refused to approve the sale, apparently out of fear that it might derail the extremely fragile compromise on the natural gas pricing bill. Understandably, the Mexicans are offended to find their interests given second place to the Carter administration's transient political embarrassments. But there are more substantial differences ahead. Mexico has already indicated that its attitude toward oil and gas sales will be affected by U.S. positions on issues like Mexican immigration and access to the U.S. market for Mexican agricultural and industrial products.

The U.S. position in this kind of negotiation is not going to be a comfortable one. U.S. oil consumption is still rising rapidly — more rapidly than Mexico is likely to expand oil production. The United States continues to be a buyer in a seller's market.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South Vietnam's Refugees

There was certainly much evil, cruelty and corruption in South Vietnam before the Communists won control. But conditions were never so bad that refugees were forced to escape to freedom in small wooden boats.

at awful risk to their lives. Wherever communism takes over, whether in East Germany or in South Vietnam, the same scenario repeats itself: People risk almost certain death to get away.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 16, 1903

NEW YORK — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, last night issued a communication to all the building trade unions in New York and its vicinity, in which he says that "sympathetic strikes" have undoubtedly led to most of the trouble here. He counsels all the unions which have not done so to accept the employers' plan, and return to work quickly. Sympathetic strikes at construction sites are prohibited under this agreement. Such strikes bring fearful memories of the un-American closed-shop policy.

Fifty Years Ago
October 16, 1928

JERUSALEM — Fresh disturbances have been caused here as the result of the construction of two upper layers of stones on the top of the Wailing Wall by Moslems, who control the area in which stands also the Omar Mosque. The British district commissioner has refused to interfere and justifies the building on the strength of an old ruling that the Jewish temples at the western wall are situated underground and that the section above ground at which the Jews worship is the property of the Omar Mosque. The Jewish community has filed a protest.



Gone With the 'Wind Faction'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — No nation denounces opportunism like China. We give credit to a politician for being flexible when he leans our way; but in China, wall posters are slapped up castigating the unhappy centrist as a member of the despised "wind faction."

Peking's Liberation Army Daily once described the main features of "those who follow the wind" as "They're like grass growing atop a wall, bending with the wind. They are as changeable as clouds and rain. Their necks function like ball bearings and their waists like spring bands, and wind gauges are planted on their heads."

This dish of sizzling rhetorical rice was recalled last week as Wu Teh — pronounced "Woo-Duh" — was fired from his job as mayor of Peking. For years, Wu Teh has been the man in the middle, the foremost member of what his enemies call "the wind faction." The fall of Wu Teh signals a disturbing trend in the small circle that rules a billion human beings.

Mayor Wu came to power in the mid-1960s, taking advantage of the Cultural Revolution by the most radical faction of Mao's followers. A decade later — with the ideologically pure "Gang of Four" dominant in China during Mao's last days — it was Wu Teh who was responsible for keeping public order in Peking.

When the anti-radicals brought off their great riot in Tiananmen Square, Wu walked a tightrope: At first he let the rioters make their point showing affection for the late Chou En-lai, and then Wu cracked a few skulls to show that the followers of Chen and his right-hand man, Teng Hsiao-ping, were not running China.

A few months later, Wu went with the anti-radical way the wind was blowing. As the "Shanghai radicals" made their bid for solitary power, Wu joined the plot concocted by Hua Kuo-feng (Mao's Chief of secret police and successor) to lure them to Peking where Mao and his cohorts were all arrested. Thus Wu could claim some credentials as being part of the "smashing of the Gang of Four."

But Teng Hsiao-ping, 74, and now China's No. 2 man, did not forget Wu's old associations in the Cultural Revolution. Nor did those

who noted at Tiananmen Square forget who read out the order abolishing their demonstration.

Last year, in Peking's Great Hall of the People, I asked a high party official why wall posters were permitted in Peking denouncing Wu Teh. He answered that there was free speech in China, which meant that vengeance-minded followers of Teng had permission to harass and worry Mayor Wu, who had not suffered under the Gang of Four.

Finally, last week, Teng felt strong enough to demand Wu's scalp, and Chairman Hua evidently went along. And now to the point of this piece: How does all this Chinese Communist infighting affect us?

The fall of Wu means that the anti-radical followers of Teng are not content with the humiliation of the top leadership of the faction that once grounded them into the ground. It means that thousands of leaders of the local level in China remain to be rooted out and will be replaced by men uncontaminated by compromise.

One might assume that would be good for the West: after all, anti-radical Teng wants more trade with the West, and seeks to speed up oil development and industrialization. Teng will welcome energy czar James Schlesinger to Peking next week, as both display interest in increased trade potential and solidarity against Soviet expansionism.

But the worrisome fact is that the Teng faction is bent on revenge. Men in their 70s who were forced out a decade ago, are now punishing the younger men.

Time is against Mr. Teng. Instead of absorbing the younger "wind faction," he is tilting against it. This is likely to create a strong and resentful underground, waiting for the chance to drive out the aging leadership and to reject its philosophy.

Anyone prognosticating the future of China is reading tea leaves, but here is one way to read them: The leaders, who now have the upper hand, are doing what the "gang" they overthrew would have done — demanding purity. No centrists need apply.

That is a mistake. Chairman Hua, who did not do at all badly during the Cultural Revolution,

surely must feel the hot breath of Mr. Teng's retribution.

The desire for vengeance, and the elimination of middlemen, is an invitation to Chinese instability — bad for the United States, good for the Russians. In the long run, eliminating the "wind faction" may stir the winds of change.

Rhodesia: A Bizarre Interlude

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A dozen years ago, on a visit to Rhodesia, I had an off-the-record talk with a member of Ian Smith's cabinet. He told me that sanctions against the white minority government were ineffective, as the well-stocked stores Salisbury in made evident. The world was ready to accept the rebel state, he said. Then he lowered his voice.

"You probably wonder why the British government is still trying to stand in our way," he said in a confidential tone. "Well, I can tell you. Harold Wilson is a Communist."

That bizarre conversation comes to mind as the Rhodesian drama plays itself out. History is likely to see the whole episode of Rhodesia's independence under white rule, from 1965 to whenever the country becomes Zimbabwe, as a bizarre interlude. But it actually has quite a lot to tell us — about Britain as well as Africa, and about the realities of power in the world.

As colonial rule faded out elsewhere, a relative handful of whites — 250,000 among more than 4 million Africans — proposed to govern Rhodesia indefinitely and enjoy most of its economic rewards. Few of the whites had any stature or experience in public life. The man who thought Prime Minister Wilson was a Communist was not the only one in the government who sounded like a Birch Society pamphlet.

That such an enterprise could survive against the world's opposition seemed, on the face of it, far-fetched. And the world did disapprove. The United Nations voted sweeping economic sanctions. Britain, from whom the Rhodesian whites had declared their independence, vowed to end their rebellion

quickly. Mr. Wilson said it would be a matter of "weeks, not months."

But Rhodesia did survive. Year after year it slipped the necessary imports through the sanctions apparatus, and found buyers for enough of its products to keep its economy afloat. Why was expectation so confounded?

British weakness was one reason. If Suze a decade earlier had shown that Britain could no longer exert economic power at a distance, Rhodesia brought that truth home in humiliation. Or so it appears as one looks back at the performance of the principal factor on the British side, Prime Minister Wilson.

At the very beginning, Mr. Wilson forewarned the one action that might have ended the rebellion quickly: sending troops. Britain did not have the resources to send a large number, but some thought a symbolic force might have been enough to bring the Rhodesians back to the Queen they had so often cheered.

Instead, Mr. Wilson postured. He kept saying that sanctions would soon "bite." Twice he met Mr. Smith aboard British warships, where for all the tough talk, he tried to tempt Mr. Smith with large concessions. The Economist of London, looking back at that period, recently wrote mockingly of "gritty Mr. Wilson, the hero of so many battles with senselessness about H.M.S. Tiger and Fearless."

Sir Harold (as he became after leaving office) said last April that sanctions had failed because the United States had been weak and Gen. de Gaulle had "cheated" and let French oil go to Rhodesia. Then last month a British official report said that British oil had gone to Rhodesia by subterfuge, and that the government officials had known all about it. The Wilson record in the Rhodesian affair is an embarrassing comment on not only British power but British politicians.

Of course Britain was not the only country whose words were tougher than its actions on Rhodesia. Many Western countries did business with the rebel regime by one means or another. Even the So-

viet Union is thought to have traded with it. So one lesson is even against a pariah, international sanctions are difficult to enforce.

The other reality pointed up by the Rhodesian story is the power of South Africa. It was South Africa that made the difference — it slipped the oil and other essential imports and transshipped Rhodesian exports. Few countries, it is said, are as cold and calculating as South Africa, by continuing directly. That is what really bled British policy. And the reality must be reckoned with on the other looming issue, southern Africa.

Gallant Band?

It has to be said, also, that ideology played some part in Western attitudes toward Rhodesia. Mr. Smith and his people have styled themselves as a gallant band standing for "civilized standards and civil government." That aroused some sympathy among, for example, Southern conservative United States. And South Africa will play to that conservative diatribe in the days ahead.

But those are not the only sons of Rhodesia. In the end, the Rhodesian economy faltered; the blacks of Rhodesia, denied political access to power, turned to the gun. That is why Mr. Smith belatedly offered a rule. Unless reason can find ways soon in southern Africa, the pattern of Rhodesia is likely repeated.

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FASHION

Leather Is Strong at Florence

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, Oct. 16 (IHT) — Florence has been hard hit by the fact that the major Italian talents now show in Milan. However, this lovely city on the Arno, where the whole idea of Italian fashion was born years ago, still attracts a sizable and significant crowd of international buyers.

Norman Wechsler, president of I. Magnin, comes here "for three reasons: Better prices, exclusivity and better deliveries." John Devorick, buyer for and part-owner of London's Regine Shop, also finds Florence rewarding. "Of course we have all the big names," he says. "But, snob appeal aside, here you still find the small, unknown houses with whom you can make money. Also, it's nice working here. There's no pressure and conditions are decent, whereas in Milan it's like being in the cattle business."

Fred and Marcel Salem, owners of Marie Martine, find that in Florence they can catch up with odds

and ends. They also come to look for smaller houses that supply them with the embroidered dresses they need for their petro-dollar customers. As for Vincent Knoll, from Bergdorf-Goodman, he too finds Florence important because some of the houses that show here do not show in Milan — an example being Alegrí, whose raincoats were reportedly designed with Giorgio Armani's help.

Their Own Reasons

Actually, a number of current Florentine collections were designed by major Italian designers who for reasons of their own do not like that fact widely advertised. Kitai was signed by Giancarlo Ferré, another first-class designer. Alma is run by a trio of young entrepreneurs, but the collection was designed by Gianni Versace.

Doing a \$25-million business last season, Florence is not to be sneezed at. But while it should remain a place for volume and run-of-the-mill stylings, it may also start to become a platform for good young talent.

In that respect, it is significant that one of the best collections this season was Touche by Enrico Coveri, who lives as well as shows here. A Florentine with a face out of a della Robbia sculpture, Coveri, 27, showed spirited, well-built clothes that carried senses of color and humor. His style can be compared to Kenzo's in Paris, whom he obviously admires. His best moments were the deluxe sailor look (complete with white sequin sailor's caps), and the knee-length jumpsuits — some of them leather — over sexy maillots.

On the whole, there is a strong leather trend in Florence, with interesting mixtures of linen and leather at Gherardini's and a sexy, back-to-the-40s look at both Aymo's and Alma's.

The best thing to be currently

said for Florence is that it took place before Milan instead of afterward, which makes for better fashion suspense.

Berserk

The international fashion calendar has otherwise gone berserk. Close on Florence's heels, Milan designers started showing yesterday, and today a few minor Paris houses begin showing, colliding with Milan.

But the worst is yet to come. Starting Sunday, the international ready-to-wear salon at Paris' Porte de Versailles will be at odds with individual shows to come at the rate of six to 14 a day.

Kenzo will not be not having his usual circus type showing this time around — instead he will hold private showings for limited numbers of buyers and the press. The Parisian highlight will probably be Saint Laurent's showing early next week. Then things should ease up for a moment, but only to start all over again Oct. 25 in London, where the summer ready-to-wear finale will last through weekend after next.



Leather jumpsuit designed by Enrico Coveri.

Dining Out

Unlisted Salad Is Hit of Roman Meal

By Naomi Barry

ROME, Oct. 16 (IHT) — A dish unlisted on the menu is always just a trifle more succulent, and satisfying.

These days the regulars of La Fontanella — they are gourmets with an ear to the ground — have forsaken the usual soul-comforting first course of *pasta aglio e olio* and are whispering their requests for the house salad of the season, *funghi*, from the Italian woods.

The *ovoli*, exquisite wild mushrooms of a color so startlingly orange-gold as to suggest a touch of hallucination, come on the market at the beginning of October but are never in over-supply. And the Italian white truffle is even more precious than the black truffle of France.

At La Fontanella, the *ovoli* are tossed with slivers of celery and matchsticks of gruyere. Shavings of white truffle — the thin slicing bespeaks their rarity — exude an aroma hinting of moss, and garlic and violets, and are spread on top in a light coverlet. The resulting heap of *ovoli* and *tartuffi bianchi* is a plate of paradise. The unadorned temptation should be available until December, depending on the weather. The price is what you would expect: *Molto*.

Perhaps on the theory that you cannot have too much in the line of perishable pleasures, the waiter suggested *porcini arrasta* as a main course. These saucer-sized fleshy wild mushrooms of another prized variety are simply roasted.

However, as Gertrude Stein once observed, if perfection is good, more perfection is not necessarily better. So we decided instead on the day-in day-out house specialty, a *bistecca Fiorentina alla Griglia*. It cut like butter, melted in the mouth: its flavor evoked memories of good things past.

"Mmmm," mused Tosella Falsi, small, spry and feisty. "Americans think they are the only ones who have steak." All the Fontanella's beef is from Tuscany and is grilled over wood charcoal as it was in Mamma's *osteria* near Florence.

The restaurant is adamantly Tuscan, even though husband Osvaldo is from a village near Pistoia. There are *Toscane salame* and *finocchiona* (a fat pistachio-and-peppercorn-studded sausage), and such landmark dishes of the Florentine region as *pappardelle al sugo di caccia* (broad noodles with a dark rich sauce made with wild hare) and *ribollita* (a nourishing peasant soup).

Duck with olives and duck with orange were dishes at the tables of the Medicis before the evolving Renaissance brought them to France. And in the old Tuscan manner, white beans are cooked in a glass flask with olive oil, sage and a little water.

50th Anniversary

Next year will be Tosella Falsi's 50th in the restaurant business. La Fontanella is now on the solid shoulders of two sons, but tiny Tosella is still all over the dining room.

"Ah, you should have seen me six years ago," she sighed. "Then I moved like the wind."

Since 1953 La Fontanella has maintained itself as one of the best restaurants in Rome, with a clientele that is the *gratin* of the city.

"Princes have sat on the steps waiting for a table," said Tosella with a nod toward the staircase. "Everybody has been here. Kennedys, Beauties of the cinema — Ava Gardner and the one with the beautiful eyes... Merle Oberon."

There is that comfortable atmosphere that comes when many of the guests know each other. The Fontanella is charmingly located on a large square that holds an open-air market for prints, old books and antique bric-a-brac. Across the way

Scientists Study Soggy Sandwich

LONDON, Oct. 16 (IHT) — A sandwich left on the ocean floor for 10 months did more than all previous observations to change ideas about the metabolic activity of deep-sea organisms, the British Weekly New Scientist has reported.

The sandwich, packed along with an apple in a paper bag, was left in the miniature submarine Alvin when it sank 10 years ago as the result of a broken cable. The Alvin was recovered almost a year later, and the sandwich, drenched in sea water all that time, was found to be perfectly fresh.

This showed that metabolic processes in the ocean depths proceed hundreds of times more slowly than those at higher elevations. Biologists had previously believed that micro-organisms on the seabed had to work at about the same rate as those on the surface to break down the rain of organic debris descending from the ocean's upper layers.

The nature of this slowed activity is not understood, and is variously ascribed to oxygen lack, high pressure or lack of food.

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Brewmasters

School Helps Bavaria Slake Beer Thirst

By Deborah Ward

MUNICH, Oct. 16 (IHT) — Along with lederhosen, oompah bands, alpine air and yodeling, Bavaria is renowned for its beers.

Here in its capital, a congenial and cosmopolitan city, huge beer halls and beer gardens dot nearly every block. And Bavarians obviously love their beer. On a yearly average, they drink more of it than most other nationalities — approximately 250 liters (about 60 gallons) by every Bavarian, compared with roughly 22 gallons for the average American.

Foamy Industry

In an attempt to contribute to this foamy industry, a small school on the outskirts of Munich has been graduating about 50 brewmasters every 18 months. There are two university-level brewery schools in Germany (one in Berlin; one in Freising), but Doemens, a private, non-university institution, offers a shorter technical program that attracts students from around the world. Foreign enrollment at Doemens stands at about 44 percent; alumni are at work in 66 countries.

How do students hear about the school? Sesodia Singh, a student from India, says a German friend recommended it. "So I studied German at the Goethe Institute and then went to work for a German brewery for two years before applying."

Singh has one semester to go before returning home to work for one of India's 18 breweries.

Other students are sent by their breweries to attend Doemens. Requirements for admission are flexible, but two to four years of brewery experience is a must. And all classes are in German. Students are required to take courses in microbiology, nutrition, statistics, physics, engineering and accounting.

La Fontanella, Largo Fontanella Borghese, 36, Rome. Tel. 678-3849. Closed Mondays.

Science

Milwaukee Study Links Obesity to Environment

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT) — For the average person, heredity is far less important than environment in determining his tendency to overweight, according to the findings of a large study by Milwaukee scientists.

The researchers say their findings remove a common excuse among obese people for not losing weight and replace it with the realistic hope that weight is within their control.

Their conclusions were based on a study of 254 families with adopted children and 10,337 families with natural children. The families were gathered from among those of 73,532 women who belonged to a weight-reduction group called TOPS (Take Off Pounds Sensibly).

The researchers examined the tendency to overweight among the adopted brothers and sisters and among the natural siblings, and found very little difference between

the two. In other words, if a child adopted brother or sister was obese, he was nearly as likely to be obese himself as if the sibling was a blood relative. Thus, similarity of environment was found to be more decisive than inheritance in determining degrees of overweight.

All told, the study indicated that genetic factors accounted for 10 percent of the variance in obesity, and that environment was responsible for at least 32 percent. This finding runs counter to those of previous smaller studies which suggested that children inherit their parents' tendencies to overweight, and that environment plays a relatively small role.

However, most if not all of these studies looked at the relationship between parents and children in their tendency to obesity, a less reliable measurement than comparing siblings to one another. Milwaukee researchers maintain,

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Sales Engineer

to sell technical inspection and quality
control services on an international level.

This activity requires extensive travelling in Africa,
Middle East and South America where there will be
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The job requires:

- Degree in mechanical, marine or electrical Engineering or strong commercial exposure in one of these areas.
- Prior work with consulting engineering firm or in manufacturing quality control.
- Extensive technical sales experience preferably in areas mentioned.
- Fluency in English.
- Age: 35-45.

If you are seeking a challenging opportunity, please forward
application to:

Box D, 1196, Herald Tribune, Paris.

CIVIL ENGINEER
FOR GULF AREA

A large pipe manufacturing enterprise requires a Civil Engineer with at least
3 years experience in sales, to join a technical sales department.

Solid knowledge of Arabic and fluency in English are an absolute must.

Good remuneration plus housing and transportation facilities.

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Interviews will be held in Zurich or Paris mid November 1978.

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ASSISTANT

required for American company developing a new shipping
and storage system for perishables.
Marketing experience in the perishable product field is
essential.

The position will be London based with frequent travel within
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Portuguese and Arabic. Free to
travel and relocate.

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PETROCHEMICAL

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Beautifully reliable. Beautifully simple. And presented
in a simply beautiful collection.

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OMEGA

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1978

Page 9

Dollar Drops in Late Trading

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 16 (IHT) — The weekend revaluation of the Deutschmark against four other currencies in the joint European effort had a fleeting favorable impact on the dollar early today, but by late evening it had fallen sharply to a new low against the mark.

The mark's 4-percent revaluation against the Danish and Norwegian kroner and the 2-percent rise against the guilders and Belgian franc, announced late last night in Luxembourg, was greeted favorably by foreign exchange markets early today. Although the shift in values within the joint float known as the snake was not as large as the snake itself, it was seen as a move toward a more stable exchange rate than the floating dollar — which was widely deemed to be sufficient to fully account for the discrepancy in underlying economic conditions, the revaluation was seen by foreign exchange dealers as a move toward a more stable exchange rate than the floating dollar.

EMS Parley Deadlocked

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 16 (AP) — Common Market finance ministers made little progress today in solving key problems of a European Monetary System (EMS) amid indications that a breakthrough was in the offing.

On Wednesday, British Prime Minister James Callaghan meets West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn and the EMS will formally begin its two-day discussions. This meeting will be followed by meetings between the German Chancellor and Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, meetings between Mr. Callaghan and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Andreotti as well as with Mr. Callaghan.

Sources said rather than to schedule a new finance ministers meeting next Monday — as had been tentatively planned earlier — they call another conference for Nov. 13, the ministers decided to meet Nov. 20 in Brussels.

The key problems center on the important questions of how the future intervention mechanism in the EMS should be operated and the size of credit facilities available for defense of the system, according to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Major differences existed on both issues among key members of the EEC, according to Mr. Healey's report.

DM Revaluation Said Too Little

sure that were adding to the weakness of the dollar.

This was due to the fact that because the dollar is the international transaction currency, guilders, kroner and francs were being sold, in anticipation of a revaluation against the mark, for dollars which in turn were sold to buy marks.

West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer reported that this speculation pulled close to 10 billion DM into the country in recent weeks, swelling the growth in the nation's money supply and fueling fears of a new inflationary burst.

With the weight of these dollar sales lifted, dealers expected the dollar to perform better against the strong currencies — the mark and the Swiss franc.

This is what happened in early trading. The dollar, for example, rose to 1.87 DM from 1.862 Friday as speculative positions were unwound. But by late afternoon, when New York began trading for the day, the dollar began falling despite active central bank intervention. By the close of European trading, the dollar had fallen to a new low against the mark of 1.8615 DM although it was up against the Swiss franc and other major currencies.

Dollar Under Pressure

However, in late trading in New York, after European markets had closed, the dollar came under severe pressure, falling rapidly and sharply. It was quoted at 1.845 DM. It fell to 1.51 Swiss francs compared to the European close of 1.5275 and to 4.2575 French francs compared to 4.2575. Against the yen it fell to 182.30 compared to 185.15 earlier in the day.

The prevailing view in the foreign exchange market is that a substantial further appreciation of the mark will be needed if the planned European Monetary System is to get started next year as planned. The experts argue that West Germany's low increase in production costs — smaller rises in labor

Frankfurt Stocks at High

FRANKFURT, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ) — Frankfurt stock prices rose today and the Commerzbank index hit another eight-year high. At 86.6, the index was up 1.1 from its previous high set Friday. Dealers said the revaluation of the mark within the European float had no effect on trading and no downward trend could be noted among export-intensive issues.

Japan Trade Surplus Up As Exports Jump 31.5%

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Japan had another huge trade surplus in September of \$2.11 billion, as exports continued to rise much more rapidly than imports, the Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

Imports increased by 19 percent over a year ago to \$6.61 billion while exports rose by 31.5 percent to \$8.72 billion — despite an increase of over 30 percent in the value of the yen against the dollar in the past year.

The surplus compares with a downward revised \$1.29-billion surplus in August and a \$1.06-billion surplus in September 1977.

With the latest figures, Japan's trade surplus for the first six months of the current fiscal year rose to a record \$9.99 billion, defying government predictions that the surplus would drop soon.

Austria Devalues

VIENNA, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Austria decided to devalue the schilling by 1 percent against the Deutsche mark following last night's float adjustments. Finance Minister Hannes Androsch said today.

This implies a 1 percent revaluation against the Belgian and Dutch currencies and a 3 percent revaluation against the Norwegian and Danish currencies.

Economic Outlook Held Good For U.S. in 1980s

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ) — The economic outlook for the next year or so is hardly cause for gloom, Government policy makers, economists, consumers and businessmen all are saying the coming months worry.

Worried that slowing growth, rising inflation and rising interest rates and a shortage of skilled labor could lead to a mild recession in the not-too-distant future.

President Carter's economic advisers keep shaving their forecasts of growth for the coming year. They are now telling Mr. Carter that the national economy is likely to expand about 3.5 percent after adjustment for inflation in 1979 — barely enough to keep the unemployment rate from rising above its 6-percent level — and that their estimate is more likely to be high than low.

Against the backdrop of widespread worry about the economy's near-term performance, it is both refreshing and comforting to encounter a healthy dose of economic optimism — even if it does center on the outlook for 1980s rather than on the prospects for the closing years of the 1970s. And that is exactly what's coming from a few fearless forecasters in the private sector who believe recent political developments could make the economy a source of pleasure rather than pain in the coming decade.

First Half a Record

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NYSE Prices Fall; Dow Off 21.9

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Rising interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange today into its steepest slide in almost four years.

Analysts called the plunge a knee-jerk reaction to the half-point rise in the discount rate to a record 8 1/2 percent and expectations of further credit tightening to come.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 21.92 points to 875.17, the biggest drop since November 18, 1974. Declines outpaced advances 1,353 to 220 and volume rose to 24.60 million shares from Friday's 21.92 million.

Analysts said traders were further disappointed when the discount-rate boost failed to assist the dollar, which lost more ground today.

Glamour and blue chip issues were especially hard hit. IBM, which introduced a new computer-electrocardiogram device, tumbled seven to 279. Boeing sold some more 747 jets but lost 3 1/2 to 65 1/2.

Among other big losers, Du Pont lost 3 1/2 to 132. Honeywell 2 1/2 to 66 1/2 despite third-quarter net. Smithkline three to 89 1/2. Johnson and Johnson 1 1/2 to 80 1/2 and Merck 1 1/2 to 58 1/2. Warner Lambert was unchanged at 26 1/2.

The latest figures suggest that the government forecast of a surplus on current account of \$13.5 billion in the fiscal year, revised upward from an earlier estimate of \$6 billion, will still be too low.

They also imply that U.S. pressure on Japan to open its market to foreign goods will increase, especially the demand for Japan to allow more farm products, notably beef and citrus products.

The latest trade figures also make it doubtful whether Japan will drop its controls on exports, including export restrictions on major items sold to the U.S. market such as cars, television sets, steel and ships, which account for about 40 percent of all shipments.

U.S. Business Inventories Rise .8%; Sales Gain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — U.S. business inventories increased 0.8 percent in August and sales rose 2.5 percent from the previous month, the Commerce Department reported today, as businessmen continue to keep a close watch over their stockpiling of goods.

The department said total inventories stood at a seasonally adjusted \$362.1 billion, a gain of 0.8 percent, compared with a revised 0.7 percent gain in July. Meanwhile, sales totaled \$257 billion, an increase of 2.5 percent from the July level.

Since the disastrous inventory accumulation that preceded the 1974-75 recession, business has been cautious about increasing stocks on shelves faster than sales. The total business stock-to-sales ratio at the end of August was 1.41, compared with 1.43 in July, the department said.

Inventories increased \$1.7 billion at the manufacturing level and \$1.2 billion at retail. Wholesalers' inventories decreased by \$100 million. Manufacturers' inventories of durables rose by \$1.54 billion compared with \$1.14 billion in the previous month. Nondurable inventories increased by \$140 million after a \$468 million rise in July.

Productivity Needs Spur

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — U.S. productivity, which has been distressingly low in the past decade, is not likely to show much improvement without new legislative initiatives to spur investment and research, the Conference Board said today.

Conference Board chief economist Albert Sommers said the U.S. economy is the major reason for the sluggish productivity. He noted that manufacturing and agriculture, where productivity gains have been high, continue to be less important to overall economy, while non-manufacturing activities, where productivity improvement is slow and difficult to measure, continue to grow.

Slide Steepest Since Nov. '74

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U.S. Company Reports

American Airlines			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	772.50	655.00	
Profits	90.14	52.64	
Per Share	3.04	1.74	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,060	1,760	
Profits	127.08	82.55	
Per Share	4.12	2.67	
Boise Cascade			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	664.50	605.30	
Profits	32.00	30.99	
Per Share	1.18	1.05	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,940	1,720	
Profits	101.98	87.67	
Per Share	3.77	2.97	
Burlington Northern			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	609.10	721.80	
Profits	25.89	1.78 loss	
Per Share	1.91	-	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,690	1,650	
Profits	94.45	56.53	
Per Share	7.07	4.28	
Continental Illinois			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	41.13	32.63	
Profits	1.05	0.92	
Per Share	40.84	32.40	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	121.43	102.65	
Profits	3.30	2.89	
Per Share	120.58	102.35	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	328	288	
Corning Glass Works			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	382.80	340.90	
Profits	29.97	23.22	
Per Share	1.69	1.31	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	950.70	868.90	
Profits	82.26	70.80	
Per Share	4.64	4.00	
CPC Int'l			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	825.50	731.90	
Profits	38.12	32.91	
Per Share	1.61	1.39	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,360	2,130	
Profits	98.21	91.89	
Per Share	4.13	3.87	
First Pennsylvania			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	7.05	6.58	
Profits	0.46	0.50	
Per Share	7.35	6.28	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	24.20	21.40	
Profits	1.69	1.63	
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1.64	1.62	
Goodrich (B.F.)			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	610.60	561.70	
Profits	16.60	15.30	
Per Share	1.00	1.01	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,800	1,700	
Profits	49.80	54.00	
Per Share	3.18	3.57	
Gould			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	464.90	402.90	
Profits	26.89	22.72	
Per Share	1.01	0.90	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,380	1,190	
Profits	80.70	67.65	
Per Share	3.05	2.69	
Honeywell			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	867.10	711.60	
Profits	43.86	33.68	
Per Share	2.05	1.60	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,520	2,080	
Profits	119.40	87.75	
Per Share	5.59	4.17	
Libbey-Owens-Ford			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	265.50	233.20	
Profits	24.53	11.67	
Per Share	2.10	0.94	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	820.70	726.00	
Profits	49.97	43.86	
Per Share	4.18	3.63	
Manufacturers Hanover			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	47.59	39.05	
Profits	1.46	1.27	
Per Share	47.60	38.52	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	146	125	
Profits	136.22	117.65	
Per Share	4.19	3.91	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	136.49	117.21	
Per Share	4.20	3.90	
Merck & Co.			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	495.80	429.80	
Profits	78.35	69.92	
Per Share	1.04	0.92	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,450	1,280	
Profits	235.58	215.20	
Per Share	3.12	2.84	
Rohm & Haas			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	301.00	277.80	
Profits	13.89	6.59	
Per Share	1.08	0.52	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	944.50	856.40	
Profits	42.25	32.56	
Per Share	3.29	2.54	
Signal Companies			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	868.00	724.80	
Profits	41.40	26.70	
Per Share	2.15	1.35	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,660	2,200	
Profits	117.40	72.70	
Per Share	6.10	3.66	
Southern Co.			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,250	2,030	
Profits	165.94	204.79	
Per Share	1.20	1.66	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,870	2,580	
Profits	206.22	245.86	
Per Share	1.51	1.99	
Studebaker-Worthington			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	343.90	277.60	
Profits	17.45	15.11	
Per Share	2.44	1.87	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,010	879.80	
Profits	99.30	50.60	
Per Share	13.14	6.43	
Union Camp			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	303.80	277.20	
Profits	33.24	29.80	
Per Share	1.37	1.22	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	880.30	815.10	
Profits	91.47	89.65	
Per Share	3.77	3.69	
United Technologies			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,540	1,340	
Profits	62.59	50.58	
Per Share	1.36	1.42	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	4,560	4,120	
Profits	172.10	146.38	
Per Share	4.11	4.30	
Warner Lambert			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	730.10	646.00	
Profits	60.79	53.71	
Per Share	0.76	0.67	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,070	1,860	
Profits	168.03	152.25	
Per Share	2.11	1.91	
Western Bancorp			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	42.94	32.05	
Profits	1.17	0.89	
Per Share	42.11	31.74	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	121.40	85.72	
Profits	3.31	2.39	
Per Share	119.49	84.80	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	3.25	2.37	

Other Company Reports

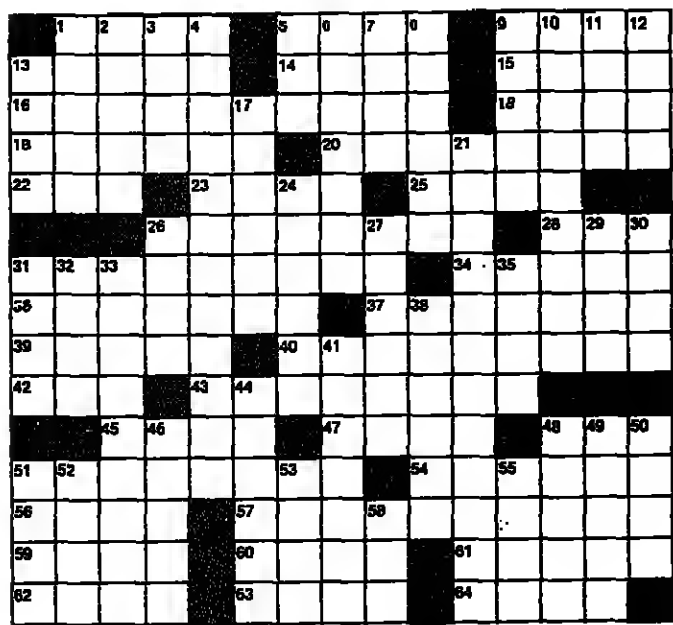
Revenue, Profits in Millions

Japan	Daiichi	1978	1977
Revenue	456,774	430,987	
Profits	2,914	2,449	
Itoh Yokoda	First Trust	1978	1977
Revenue	233,510	184,229	
Profits	3,548	2,710	

(Figures in Yen)

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Servicewoman
 - Where harem girls live
 - Usher's beat
 - scene, 1836
 - Lugosi
 - Come
 - (inherent)
 - "Total Woman"
 - types
 - time
 - (never)
 - World's third largest island
 - Kind of parlor
 - Unclose, to poets
 - Church list
 - Wild hog
 - Tranquilizers
 - Boorish male
 - Set free
 - German dollar
 - Noteworthy
 - Piece of jewelry
 - Kathleen Winsor's heroine
 - Citizens of the "Heart of Dixie"
 - Liquor-cabinet item
 - Bumpers and Wallop
- DOWN**
- 1 Cutter's next of kin
 - Chaplain
 - Chaplain's word
 - Phenomenon in many modern marriages
 - Geisha's sash
 - Stray
 - Guinness
 - Japanese seaport
 - Queen's headress
 - Among other things: Lat.
 - Sicilian spewer
 - Part of a bridal suite
 - Pulpit in early Christian churches
 - One of the anniversaries
 - Frequent topic in marriage counseling
 - Plaid garment
 - Kind of curve, in math
 - Picture in the mind
 - State or Station
 - Work units
 - Darling
 - TV statuette
 - Free at last
 - Branches
 - S.A. snakes
 - Iron men
 - Builds
 - Dodge
 - French enamel
 - Popular
 - Kind of tea
 - Part of a ticket
 - Ruminate
 - Chicken chaser's word
 - Repeat
 - W.W. II theater

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Fair	MIAMI	27	81	Fair
ARIZONA	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	13	54	Mist
ARKANSAS	17	63	Fair	MONTREAL	4	39	Fair
BERLIN	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BELGRADE	10	50	Mist	MUNICH	14	57	Fair
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	9	48	Cloudy
BUSSELES	10	50	Fair	NICE	16	61	Fair
BUCHAREST	9	48	Mist	OSLO	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	-3	27	Mist	PARIS	12	54	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46	Mist
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Showers	ROME	17	63	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	-1	30	Fog
DUBLIN	9	48	Showers	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
DUNDEE	7	45	Fair	TEHRAN	10	50	Fair
DURHAM	12	54	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FLORENCE	11	52	Fair	TOKYO	15	59	Overcast
FRANKFURT	11	52	Fair	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	54	Overcast	VIENNA	-1	30	Mist
HELSINKI	9	48	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Overcast
ISTANBUL	13	55	Mist	WASHINGTON	10	50	Rain
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	10	50	Mist
LISBON	15	59	Mist				
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	10	68	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE

BAILEY

ANDY

CAPP

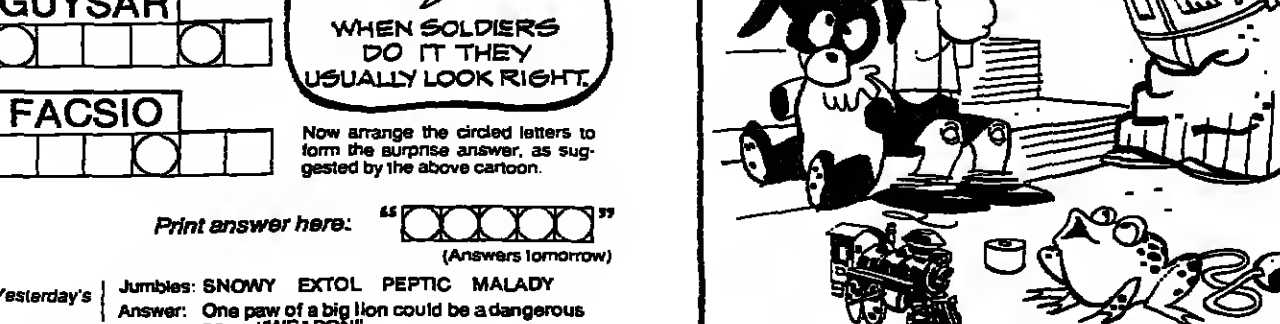
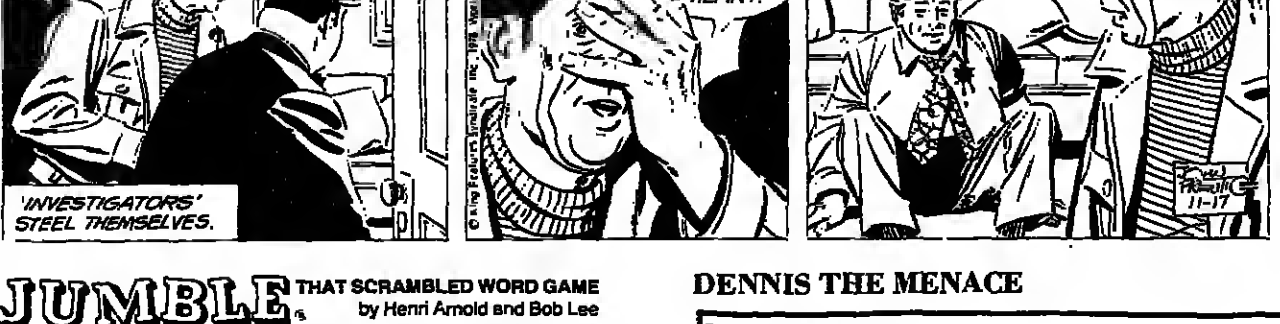
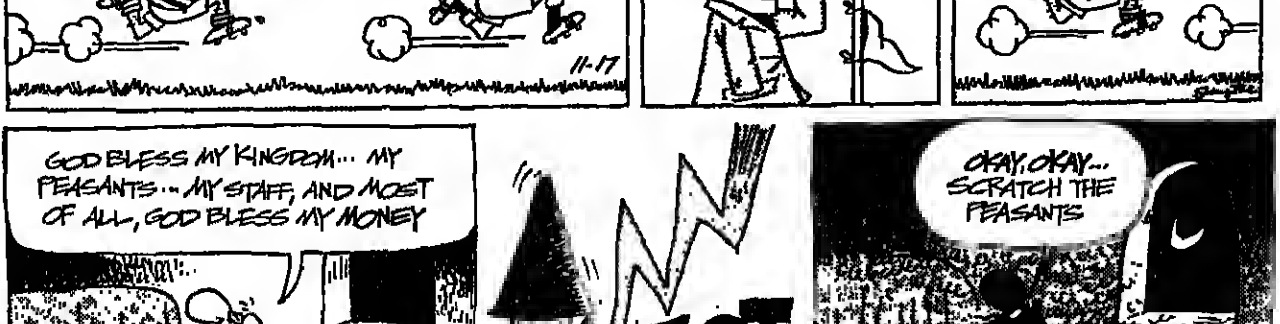
WIZARD OF ID

REX

MORGAN

RIP

KIRBY



BOOKS

JACK'S BOOK

By Barry Gifford and Lawrence Lee. St. Martin's. Illustrated. 339 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Don Strachan

IT'S UNDERGROUND canon: the Beat Generation began the hippie movement, which began the present New Age alternative culture. Although these social eruptions share a common rebellion from their parent culture, a spiritual bond between them cannot be claimed on the mere basis of common disaffinity. The tie that binds them is glimpsed by John Clellon Holmes in his landmark essay of 1952, "This Is the Beat Generation," perhaps the most perceptive and articulate voice in this "oral biography." As Holmes put it: "Dostoevski wrote in the early 1880s that 'Young Russia is talking of nothing but the eternal questions now.' With appropriate changes, something very like this is beginning to happen in America, in an American way."

The Beat artists, while repelling the masses, cut deeply into those lives they touched. The seeds of the anti-war '60s were sown by the Beats, who saw World War II as "a symptom of their pessimism, not its proximate cause." Young people read "On the Road" and started thumbing to California, smoking marijuana and rolling naked down hills.

The judgment of time is not yet in on the Beat contribution to U.S. letters. Is "On the Road" a fulcrum-point between yesterday's Great American Metaphor of conquering the frontier and today's of low-riding through the apocalypse? In "Jack's Book," poet Gary Snyder says the Beats gathered models and myths of freedom "from Whitman, John Muir and Thoreau to the American bum."

But the future may carry us down nearly landscaped literary chutes of artifice and order, reducing the spontaneous overflowings from the collective subconscious of Kerouac to a passing breeze in the winds of history.

The question of Jack Kerouac's literary reputation becomes relevant when assessing the worth of "Jack's Book." As Gifford and Lee acknowledge, "his fame... owed more to the people and events he portrayed than to the way in which he portrayed them." If his literary standing fails to match that fame, the "Beat" books will be relegated to its place along with the dozens of nostalgic Beat scrapbooks that have surfaced in recent years.

A Ginsberg Creation
"Beatnik." When you say the word, how many names come to mind? Kerouac, Ginsberg, Burroughs, Corso, Cassidy, Ferlinghetti. This is a generation? Before Ginsberg became a severed poet and planetary citizen, he served a brief stint as a PR man. Sometimes I think he created the whole movement. Gifford and Lee raise similar speculations in their prologue.

Some of the ground they cover has been mined previously. The media image of Kerouac as King of the Beats has been adequately dispelled before. It is already known that he was a lonely, tormented man, unhealthily devoted to his mother, unequipped to han-

dle the fame that "On the Road" brought him.

Probably the greatest value of "Jack's Book," and particularly of its oral style, lies in the richness and depth it adds to the previous portrait of him.

Except for the episodes on the road, he spent his entire life with "Memere," his mother, an overbearing woman who threw away letters if they were from Allen Ginsberg and wouldn't let Peter Orlovsky in the house because he had long hair. Kerouac waited until she slept to write, because only then could he smoke pot. "I've seen photographs of dominant mother-monkeys with their male offspring who are called 'princes' in the condition," says poet Michael McClure, looking at a photo of Kerouac with Memere. "This is the photograph of a dominant female anthropoid with her prince."

Kerouac's reputation as a will-man was ironic, considering that he was one of the most conservative figures the U.S. literary scene has produced. He played football at Columbia University, where a friend described him as "an Arctid Colar ad type." When the rest is the gang took their clothes off and danced, Kerouac remained clothed. An acquaintance remembers, "I was the only person of that group whom you would not try to babysit the children."

Puritainical Lifestyle
He defended McCarthy, preferred Eisenhower to Stevenson, read William Buckley's National Review. Just as his failed relationships were the flip side of the coin, radiance in his books, so were "the eruptive books," like photographs, negatives of his quiet, puritanical life with Memere.

Although a dedicated Buddhist, Kerouac could not meet the challenges created by these paradoxes. With the enormous success of "On the Road," the media manufactured a false image of him a spoke-man for a happy-go-lucky band of free-wheeling gypsies, leaving him no refuge in his other self. The rest of his life was an alcoholic odyssey mercifully short by death at age 47.

"Jack's Book," like Kerouac himself, is a dynamic if not altogether integrated blend of tradition and spontaneity, mixing exceptionally well-written standard biography with "oral" journalism, or edited transcripts from hundreds of interviews with the people in Kerouac's life. (Unhappily absent are his first two wives.)

An analogy exists between the taped monologues and Kerouac's first-draft style. However, there are drawbacks to simply editing and printing spoken recollections. At their best, the interviewers draw from wells much less deep than the writer at his typewriter. At their worst, the can make a cultured, articulate woman like Carolyn Cassady sound semi-literate.

Of course, Kerouac's style suffers at times in the same way. He felt words "ought to come out like toothpaste from a tube and not be changed."

According to his editor Malcolm Cowley, however, "he revised and revised well." Gifford and Lee provide bird's-eye views of some memorable scenes, with a wealth of first-hand accounts. Still their own crisp style flows like toothpaste, squeezed neatly and efficiently at the bottom. Sometimes the monologues seem squeezed from the middle.

Don Strachan is a former editor of the Los Angeles Free Press.
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BRIDGE
By Alan Truscott

Players with an analytical bent who are faced with a difficult problem in dummy-play may go through three stages in their thinking: the actual play is the first; the post-mortem at the table is the second; and the post-mortem, lying awake at night, is the third.

All three stages may be necessary to find the best solution on the diagrammed deal. Readers who feel they can get it right the first time should cover the East-West cards and plan the play in five clubs. West, who has shown a strong hand in the bidding, leads the spade king and shifts unexpectedly to a heart.

At first sight it might seem that three no-trump is a better contract than five clubs. However South would have to guess to take a first-round club finesse if the defense led hearts early, removing North's entry before clubs could be tested.

A similar problem arises in five clubs. If West takes two spade winners and then leads a heart South is forced to the same first-round guess in the club suit after taking discards. But when West, for reasons known only to himself, played a heart at the second trick South had more options.

What he did in practice was to win with the heart king in his hand. He assumed a two-one trump split, in which case the club six would be an entry to dummy and he would score 12 tricks.

As it was the club ace revealed the position, and the best he could do was to play diamonds, reaching

dummy with a ruff to pick up trumps but failing by one trick. The defense took one diamond and two spades.

His partner was quick to criticize in the post-mortem. "Win the heart ace," he suggested, "and discard a spade and a diamond on hearts. Then finesse the club jack. If it fails you can reach the dummy with the club six to try the diamond finesse."

But there is still a better solution: to be found perhaps in the throes of insomnia. Win the heart ace at the second trick, and take just one discard, a spade. Then finesse the diamond queen. If this fails, the trumps can be handled. On any return the club ace can be cashed, and if necessary dummy can be reached with a diamond ruff to take a trump finesse.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West: 1♣, 2♦, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

Yanks Pull Ahead With 12-2 Rout of Dodgers

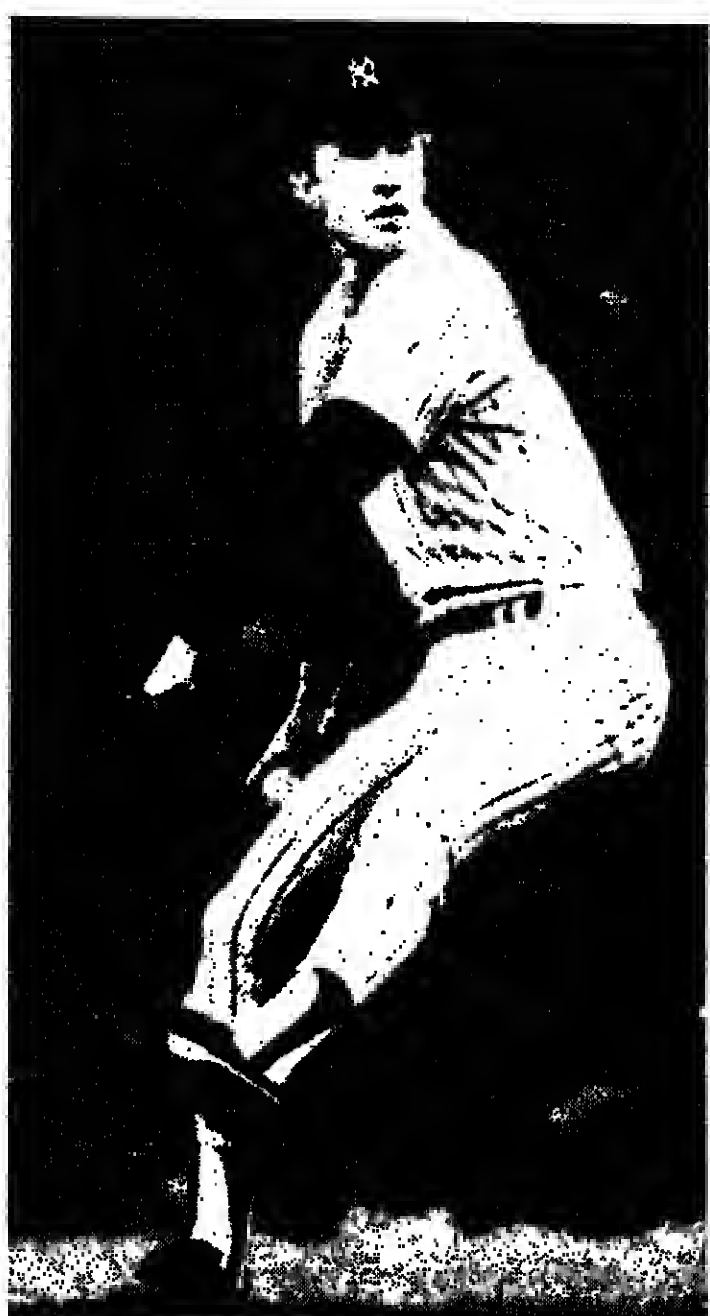
Beattie Goes the Distance

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP) — Jim Beattie pitched his first complete game in the major leagues, leading the New York Yankees to a 12-2 rout of the Los Angeles Dodgers in yesterday's game of the 1978 World Series.

Beattie, 29, was in his first major league game since being called up from the Yankees' Triple-A affiliate, the Rochester Red Wings, in late August. He pitched a complete game, allowing only two runs, three hits and two errors in 9 1/3 innings.

Beattie's performance was aided by a strong defense, including a double play in the first inning that ended a Dodgers rally. The Yankees' offense was led by a three-run first inning, which gave them a 3-0 lead.

Beattie's record is now 1-0 with a 2.25 ERA. He is the first Yankees pitcher to win a complete game since 1954.



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Sunday's Box Score

GAME FIVE									
LOS ANGELES					NEW YORK				
	ab	r	h	bi		ab	r	h	bi
Lopez 2b	5	2	0		Rivers cf	3	1	5	0
Burrell 1b	5	0	2	1	Slair cf	1	1	0	0
Griffey Jr	4	0	1	1	White lf	5	1	2	3
Santana 3b	4	0	0	0	Johnson rf	0	0	0	0
Gardner 1u	3	0	1	0	Musson c	5	1	3	5
Baker if	4	0	0	0	Jackson dh	0	0	0	0
Monday cf	4	0	0	0	Pfeiffer rf	4	0	1	1
Loney dh	3	0	0	0	Thompson if	1	0	0	0
Yeaster c	2	0	1	0	Pennington 1b	5	1	5	0
Oates c	1	0	1	0	Spencer 1b	4	2	1	0
					Dwyer 2b	5	2	3	0
					Dent ss	4	2	3	1
Totals	36	2	9	2	Totals	42	12	28	11

